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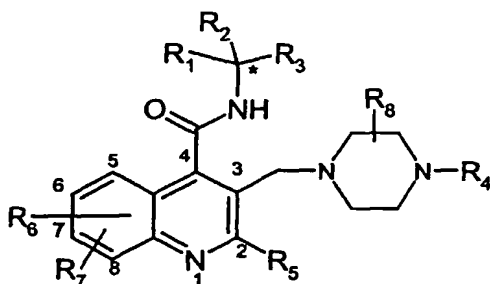
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(54) Title: 3-SUBSTITUTED QUINOLINE-4-CARBOXAMIDE DERIVATIVES AS NK-3 AND NK-2 RECEPTOR ANTAGONISTS



(I)

(57) Abstract: A compound formula (I) below or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof: wherein R₁ is H or alkyl; R₂ is aryl or cycloalkyl or heteroaryl; R₃ is H or alkyl, wherein the alkyl group may be optionally substituted by one or more fluorine atoms; R₄ is H, hydroxyalkyl, dihydroxyalkyl or hydroxyalkoxyalkyl; R₅ is branched or linear alkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, aryl, or a single or fused ring aromatic heterocyclic group; R₆ represents H or up to three substituents independently selected from the list consisting of: alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, alkoxy, hydroxy, halo, nitro, cyano, carboxy, carboxamido, sulphonamido, trifluoromethyl, or amino or mono- or di-alkylamino; R₇ is H or halo; R₈ is H or =O; and any of

R₂ and R₅ may optionally be substituted one or more times by halo, hydroxy, amino, cyano, nitro, carboxy, oxo, alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, alkoxy, carboxamido, sulphonamido, trifluoromethyl, or mono- or di-alkylamino; with the proviso that said compound of formula (I) is not a compound selected from the list according to claim 1.

WO 02/083664 A1

3-SUBSTITUTED QUINOLINE-4-CARBOXAMIDE DERIVATIVES AS NK-3 AND NK-2 RECEPTOR ANTAGONISTS

The present invention relates to novel compounds, in particular to novel quinoline derivatives, to processes for the preparation of such compounds, to pharmaceutical compositions containing such compounds and to the use of such compounds in medicine.

The mammalian peptide Neurokinin B (NKB) belongs to the Tachykinin (TK) peptide family which also include Substance P (SP) and Neurokinin A (NKA). Pharmacological and molecular biological evidence has shown the existence of three subtypes of TK receptor (NK₁, NK₂ and NK₃) and NKB binds preferentially to the NK₃ receptor although it also recognises the other two receptors with lower affinity (Maggi et al, 1993, *J. Auton. Pharmacol.*, 13, 23-93).

Selective peptidic NK₃ receptor antagonists are known (Drapeau, 1990 *Regul. Pept.*, 31, 125-135), and findings with peptidic NK₃ receptor agonists suggest that NKB, by activating the NK₃ receptor, has a key role in the modulation of neural input in airways, skin, spinal cord and nigro-striatal pathways (Myers and Undem, 1993, *J. Physiol.*, 470, 665-679; Counture et al., 1993, *Regul. Peptides*, 46, 426-429; Mccarson and Krause, 1994, *J. Neurosci.*, 14 (2), 712-720; Arenas et al. 1991, *J. Neurosci.*, 11, 2332-8). However, the peptide-like nature of the known antagonists makes them likely to be too labile from a metabolic point of view to serve as practical therapeutic agents.

International Patent Application, Publication Number WO 00/58307 describes a series of aryl fused 2,4-disubstituted pyridines, such as naphthyridine derivatives, which are stated to exhibit biological activity as NK₃ receptor antagonists.

The compounds of the present invention are quinoline derivatives. Other quinoline derivatives have been described previously as selective NK₃ antagonists. For example, International Patent Application, Publication Numbers, WO 95/32948 and WO 96/02509 describe a series of selective and potent NK₃ receptor antagonists.

International Patent Application, Publication Number WO 00/64877 describes a series of 2-aminoquinolinecarboxamides as neurokinin receptor ligands.

International Patent Application, Publication Number, WO 00/58303 describes a series of 4-substituted quinoline derivatives which are stated to be NK₃ and/or GABA(A) receptor ligands. Such compounds are characterised by the presence of a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic moiety at the C(4) position of the quinoline ring.

International Patent Application, Publication Numbers, WO 97/21680, WO 98/52942, WO 00/31037 and WO 00/31038 describe compounds which have biological activity as combined NK₃ and NK₂ receptor antagonists.

Copending International Patent Application Numbers, PCT/EP01/13833,
5 PCT/EP01/14140 and PCT/EP01/13832 also describe compounds that have biological activity as combined NK₃ and NK₂ receptor antagonists.

We have now discovered a further novel class of non-peptide NK₃ antagonists which are far more stable from a metabolic point of view than the known peptidic NK₃ receptor antagonists and are of potential therapeutic utility. These compounds also have
10 NK₂ antagonist activity and are therefore considered to be of potential use in the prevention and treatment of a wide variety of clinical conditions, which are characterised by overstimulation of the Tachykinin receptors, in particular NK₃ and NK₂.

These conditions include respiratory diseases, such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), asthma, airway hyper-reactivity, cough; inflammatory
15 diseases such as inflammatory bowel disease, psoriasis, fibrositis, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis and inflammatory pain; neurogenic inflammation or peripheral neuropathy, allergies such as eczema and rhinitis; ophthalmic diseases such as ocular inflammation, conjunctivitis, vernal conjunctivitis and the like; cutaneous diseases, skin disorders and itch, such as cutaneous wheal and flare, contact dermatitis, atopic
20 dermatitis, urticaria and other eczematoid dermatitis; adverse immunological reactions such as rejection of transplanted tissues and disorders related to immune enhancement or suppression such as systemic lupus erythematosus; gastrointestinal (GI) disorders and diseases of the GI tract such as disorders associated with the neuronal control of viscera such as ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), gastro-
25 exophageous reflex disease (GERD); urinary incontinence and disorders of the bladder function; renal disorders; increased blood pressure, proteinuria, coagulopathy and peripheral and cerebral oedema following pre-eclampsia in pregnancies (hereinafter referred to as the 'Primary Conditions').

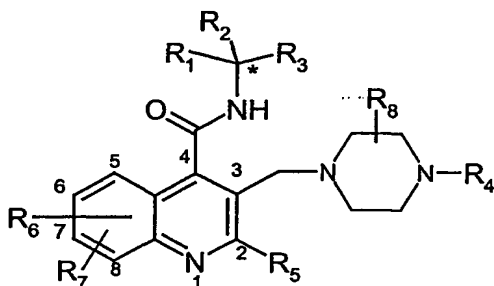
Certain of these compounds also show CNS activity and hence are considered to
30 be of particular use in the treatment of disorders of the central nervous system such as anxiety, depression, psychosis and schizophrenia; neurodegenerative disorders such as AIDS related dementia, senile dementia of the Alzheimer type, Alzheimer's disease,

Down's syndrome, Huntingdon's disease, Parkinson's disease, movement disorders and convulsive disorders (for example epilepsy); demyelinating diseases such as multiple sclerosis and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and other neuropathological disorders such as diabetic neuropathy, AIDS related neuropathy, chemotherapy-induced neuropathy and neuralgia; addiction disorders such as alcoholism; stress related somatic disorders; reflex sympathetic dystrophy such as shoulder/hand syndrome; dysthymic disorders; eating disorders (such as food intake disease); fibrosing and collagen diseases such as scleroderma and eosinophilic fasciitis; disorders of the blood flow caused by vasodilatation and vasospastic diseases such as angina, migraine and Reynaud's disease and pain or nociception, for example, that is attributable to or associated with any of the foregoing conditions especially the transmission of pain in migraine, (hereinafter referred to as the 'Secondary Conditions').

The compounds of formula (I) are also considered to be useful as diagnostic tools for assessing the degree to which neurokinin-3 and neurokinin-2 receptor activity (normal, overactivity or underactivity) is implicated in a patient's symptoms.

The compounds of the present invention have also been found to exhibit surprisingly advantageous pharmacological properties.

According to the present invention, there is provided a compound of formula (I) below or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof:



5

(I)

wherein:

R₁ is H or alkyl;

R₂ is aryl or cycloalkyl or heteroaryl;

R₃ is H or alkyl, wherein the alkyl group may be optionally substituted by one or more
10 fluorine atoms;

R₄ is H, hydroxyalkyl, dihydroxyalkyl or hydroxyalkoxyalkyl;

R₅ is branched or linear alkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, aryl, or a single or fused ring
aromatic heterocyclic group;

R₆ represents H or up to three substituents independently selected from the list consisting
15 of: alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, alkoxy, hydroxy, halo, nitro, cyano, carboxy, carboxamido,
sulphonamido, trifluoromethyl, or amino or mono- or di-alkylamino;

R₇ is H or halo;

R₈ is H or =O; and

any of R₂ and R₅ may optionally be substituted one or more times by halo, hydroxy,
20 amino, cyano, nitro, carboxy, oxo, alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, alkoxy, carboxamido,
sulphonamido, trifluoromethyl, or mono- or di-alkylamino;

with the proviso that said compound of formula (I) is not a compound selected from:
2-Phenyl-3-piperazin-1-ylmethyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-phenyl-ethyl)-
amide;

25 2-Phenyl-3-piperazin-1-ylmethyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid [(S)-1-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-
ethyl]-amide;

- 2-Phenyl-3-piperazin-1-ylmethyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid [(S)-1-(3-methoxy-phenyl)-ethyl]-amide;
- 2-Phenyl-3-piperazin-1-ylmethyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid [(S)-1-(3-hydroxy-phenyl)-ethyl]-amide;
- 5 2-Phenyl-3-piperazin-1-ylmethyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((R)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide;
- 2-Phenyl-3-piperazin-1-ylmethyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid [(S)-1-(4-hydroxy-phenyl)-ethyl]-amide;
- 2-Phenyl-3-piperazin-1-ylmethyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid (1-methyl-1-phenyl-ethyl)-
- 10 amide;
- 2-Phenyl-3-piperazin-1-ylmethyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid (1-cyclohexyl-1-methyl-ethyl)-amide;
- 6-Fluoro-2-phenyl-3-piperazin-1-ylmethyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide;
- 15 6-Chloro-2-phenyl-3-piperazin-1-ylmethyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide;
- 3-(3-Oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide;
- 3-(2-Oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-
- 20 ethyl)-amide;
- 6-Fluoro-3-(3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide;
- 3-(4-Benzyl-3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide;
- 25 7-Chloro-3-(3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide;
- 7-Fluoro-3-(3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide;
- 8-Fluoro-3-(3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-
- 30 cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide;
- 3-(3-Oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-phenyl-propyl)-amide;

3-(3-Oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-2-thiophen-2-yl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide;

3-(3-Oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-2-methyl-1-phenyl-propyl)-amide;

5 2-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-3-(3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide;

3-(3-Oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-2-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide;

10 2-(2-Fluoro-phenyl)-3-(3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide;

3-(3-Oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-2-phenyl-6--trifluoromethyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide; and

3-(3-Oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-2-phenyl-7-trifluoromethyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide.

15

Preferably, R₁ is H.

Suitably, R₂ is aryl or cycloalkyl. Preferably, R₂ is phenyl or cyclohexyl.

20 Suitably, R₃ is alkyl. Preferably, R₃ is methyl.

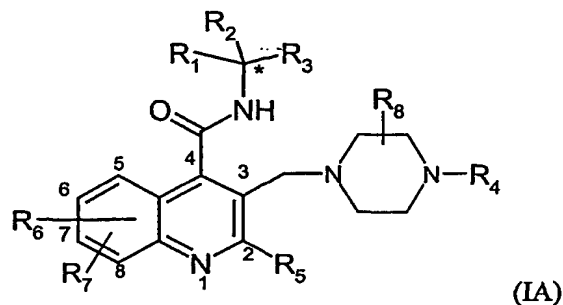
Suitably, R₄ is H, -(CH₂)₂OH, -(CH₂)₃OH, -(CH₂)₂(OH)CH₂(OH), or -(CH₂)₂O(CH₂)₂OH;

25 Suitably, R₅ is aryl or an aromatic heterocyclic group. Preferably, R₅ is phenyl, 2-thienyl or 3-thienyl.

Suitably, R₆ is H or fluoro.

30 Suitably, R₇ is H or fluoro.

In a preferred aspect of the present invention, there is provided a subset of compounds of formula (I), of formula (IA), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof:



wherein, R₁ is H;

R₂ is aryl or cycloalkyl;

R₃ is alkyl;

10 R₄ is H, -(CH₂)₂OH, -(CH₂)₃OH, -(CH₂)₂(OH)CH₂(OH), or -(CH₂)₂O(CH₂)₂OH;

R₅ is aryl or an aromatic heterocyclic group;

R₆ is H or halo; and

R₇ is H or halo.

15 Preferably, R₂ is phenyl or cyclohexyl.

Preferably, R₃ is methyl.

Preferably, R₅ is phenyl, 2-thienyl or 3-thienyl.

20

Preferably, R₆ is H or fluoro.

Preferably, R₇ is H or fluoro.

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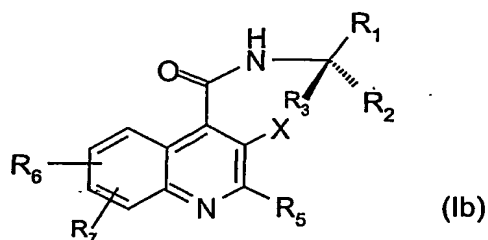
Particularly preferred compounds of formula (I) which are of special interest as agents useful in the treatment and/or prophylaxis of conditions which are characterised by overstimulation of the Tachykinin receptors, in particular NK₃ and NK₂, are:

- 3-[4-(2-Hydroxy-ethyl)-3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl]-2-thiophen-2-yl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide;
- 6-Fluoro-3-{4-[2-(2-hydroxy-ethoxy)-ethyl]-3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl}-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide;
- 5 (S) 3-[4-(2,3-Dihydroxy-propyl)-3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl]-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide;
- (R) 3-[4-(2,3-Dihydroxy-propyl)-3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl]-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide;
- 6-Fluoro-3-[4-(3-hydroxy-propyl)-piperazin-1-ylmethyl]-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-
- 10 carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide;
- 3-{4-[2-(2-Hydroxy-ethoxy)-ethyl]-piperazin-1-ylmethyl}-2-thiophen-2-yl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide;
- 6-Fluoro-3-[4-(2-hydroxy-ethyl)-piperazin-1-ylmethyl]-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide;
- 15 3-[4-(2-Hydroxy-ethyl)-piperazin-1-ylmethyl]-2-thiophen-2-yl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide;
- 6-Fluoro-3-(2-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide;
- 3-{4-[2-(2-Hydroxy-ethoxy)-ethyl]-3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl}-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-
- 20 carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide;
- 3-{4-[2-(2-Hydroxy-ethoxy)-ethyl]-3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl}-2-thiophen-2-yl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide; and
- 3-[4-(3-Hydroxy-propyl)-3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl]-2-thiophen-2-yl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide.

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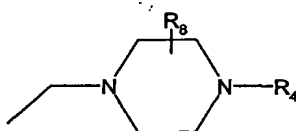
The compounds of formula (I) may have at least one asymmetric centre - for example the carbon atom labelled with an asterisk (*) in the compound of formula (I) - and therefore may exist in more than one stereoisomeric form. The invention extends to all such stereoisomeric forms and to mixtures thereof, including racemates. In particular,

30 the invention includes compounds wherein the asterisked carbon atom in formula (I) has the stereochemistry shown in formula (Ib):



wherein R₁, R₂, R₃, R₅, R₆, and R₇ are as defined in relation to formula (I), and X represents the moiety

5



The compounds of formula (I) or their salts or solvates are preferably in
 10 pharmaceutically acceptable or substantially pure form. By pharmaceutically acceptable form is meant, *inter alia*, having a pharmaceutically acceptable level of purity excluding normal pharmaceutical additives such as diluents and carriers, and including no material considered toxic at normal dosage levels.

A substantially pure form will generally contain at least 50% (excluding normal
 15 pharmaceutical additives), preferably 75%, more preferably 90% and still more preferably 95% of the compound of formula (I) or its salt or solvate.

One preferred pharmaceutically acceptable form is the crystalline form, including such form in pharmaceutical composition. In the case of salts and solvates the additional ionic and solvent moieties must also be non-toxic.

20 Suitable salts are pharmaceutically acceptable salts.

Suitable pharmaceutically acceptable salts include the acid addition salts with the conventional pharmaceutical acids, for example maleic, hydrochloric, hydrobromic, phosphoric, acetic, fumaric, salicylic, citric, lactic, mandelic, tartaric, succinic, benzoic, ascorbic and methanesulphonic.

Suitable pharmaceutically acceptable salts include salts of acidic moieties of the compounds of formula (I) when they are present, for example salts of carboxy groups or phenolic hydroxy groups.

- Suitable salts of acidic moieties include metal salts, such as for example
- 5 aluminium, alkali metal salts such as lithium, sodium or potassium, alkaline earth metal salts such as calcium or magnesium and ammonium or substituted ammonium salts, for example those with lower alkylamines such as triethylamine, hydroxy alkylamines such as 2-hydroxyethylamine, bis-(2-hydroxyethyl)-amine or tri-(2-hydroxyethyl)-amine, cycloalkylamines such as bicyclohexylamine, or with procaine, dibenzylpiperidine,
- 10 N-benzyl- β -phenethylamine, dehydroabietylamine, N,N'-bisdehydroabietylamine, glucamine, N-methylglucamine or bases of the pyridine type such as pyridine, collidine, quinine or quinoline.

Suitable solvates are pharmaceutically acceptable solvates.

Suitable pharmaceutically acceptable solvates include hydrates.

- 15 The term 'alkyl' (unless specified to the contrary) when used alone or when forming part of other groups (such as the 'alkoxy' group) includes straight- or branched-chain alkyl groups containing 1 to 12, preferably 1-6 carbon atoms, examples include methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl or tert-butyl group.

- The term 'cycloalkyl' (unless specified to the contrary) when used alone or when
- 20 forming part of other groups (such as the 'cycloalkylalkyl' group) includes cyclic saturated or unsaturated carbon rings including 3-12, preferably 3-8 carbon ring members. Examples include cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclohexyl, cyclooctyl.

- The term 'alkenyl' (unless specified to the contrary) when used alone or when forming part of other groups includes straight- or branched- unsaturated carbon chains
- 25 including at least one double C=C bond and containing 2-12, preferably 2-6 carbon atoms.

The term 'carbocyclic' refers to cycloalkyl and aryl rings.

- The term 'aryl' includes phenyl and naphthyl, preferably phenyl which unless specified to the contrary optionally comprise up to five, preferably up to three
- 30 substituents selected from halogen, alkyl, phenyl, alkoxy, haloalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, hydroxy, amino, nitro, cyano, carboxy, alkoxycarbonyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, alkylcarbonyloxy, or alkylcarbonyl groups.

The term 'aromatic heterocyclic group' includes groups comprising aromatic heterocyclic rings containing from 5 to 12 ring atoms, suitably 5 or 6, and comprising up to four hetero-atoms in the or each ring selected from S, O or N.

Composite terms such as 'alkylcarboxy', 'cycloalkylalkyl' and so forth refer to components of a compound which include two interlinked groups, with the group named latterly in the term being the linking group, so that 'alkylcarboxy' means (alkyl)-COO- whilst 'cycloalkylalkyl' means (cycloalkyl)-(alkyl)-.

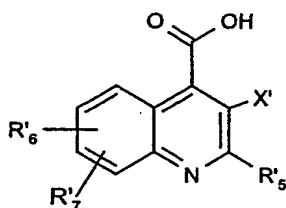
Unless specified to the contrary, suitable substituents for any heterocyclic group includes up to 4 substituents selected from the group consisting of: alkyl, alkoxy, aryl and halogen or any two substituents on adjacent carbon atoms, together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached, may form an aryl group, preferably a benzene ring, and wherein the carbon atoms of the aryl group represented by the said two substituents may themselves be substituted or unsubstituted.

It will be understood that, unless otherwise specified, groups and substituents forming part of a compound in accordance with the invention are unsubstituted.

When used herein the term "halogen" or "halo" refers to fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine, preferably fluorine, chlorine or bromine.

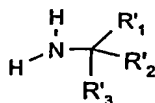
When used herein the term "acyl" includes residues of acids, in particular a residue of a carboxylic acid such as an alkyl- or aryl- carbonyl group.

The invention also provides in one aspect a process for the preparation of a compound of formula (I), or a salt thereof and/or a solvate thereof, which process comprises reacting a compound of formula (II) or an active derivative thereof:



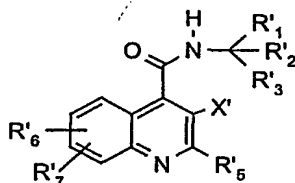
(II)

wherein R'₆, R'₇, R'₅ and X' are R₆, R₇, R₅ and X respectively as hereinbefore defined in relation to formula (I) or (Ib), or a group convertible to R₆, R₇, R₅ and X respectively; with a compound of formula (III):



(III)

wherein R'₁, R'₂, and R'₃ are R₁, R₂, and R₃ as defined for formula (I) or a group or atom convertible to R₁, R₂, and R₃ respectively; to form a compound of formula (Ic):



(Ic)

wherein R'₁, R'₂, R'₃, X', R'₅, R'₆ and R'₇ are as defined above, and thereafter carrying out one or more of the following optional steps:

- (i) converting any one of R'₁, R'₂, R'₃, X', R'₅, R'₆ and R'₇ to R₁, R₂, R₃, X, R₅, R₆ and R₇ respectively as required, to obtain a compound of formula (I);
- (ii) converting a compound of formula (I) into another compound of formula (I); and
- (iii) preparing a salt of the compound of formula (I) and/or a solvate thereof.

Suitable groups convertible into other groups include protected forms of said groups.

Suitably R'₁, R'₂, R'₃, X', R'₅, R'₆ and R'₇ each represents R₁, R₂, R₃, X, R₅, R₆ and R₇ respectively or a protected form thereof.

It is favoured if the compound of formula (II) is present as an active derivative.

A suitable active derivative of a compound of formula (II) is a transient activated form of the compound of formula (II) or a derivative wherein the carboxy group of the compound of formula (II) has been replaced by a different group or atom, for example by an acyl halide, preferably a chloride, or an acylazide or a carboxylic acid anhydride.

Other suitable active derivatives include: a mixed anhydride formed between the carboxyl moiety of the compound of formula (II) and an alkyl chloroformate; an activated

ester, such as a cyanomethyl ester, thiophenyl ester, p-nitrophenyl ester, p-nitrothiophenyl ester, 2,4,6-trichlorophenyl ester, pentachlorophenyl ester, pentafluorophenyl ester, N-hydroxy-phthalimido ester, N-hydroxypiperidine ester, N-hydroxysuccinimide ester, N-hydroxy benzotriazole ester; alternatively, the carboxy
5 group of the compound of formula (II) may be activated using a carbodiimide or N,N'-carbonyldiimidazole.

The reaction between the compound of formula (II) or the active derivative thereof and the compound of formula (III) is carried out under the appropriate conventional conditions for the particular compounds chosen. Generally, when the
10 compound of formula (II) is present as an active derivative the reaction is carried out using the same solvent and conditions as used to prepare the active derivative, preferably the active derivative is prepared *in situ* prior to forming the compound of formula (Ic) and thereafter the compound of formula (I) or a salt thereof and/or a solvate thereof is prepared.

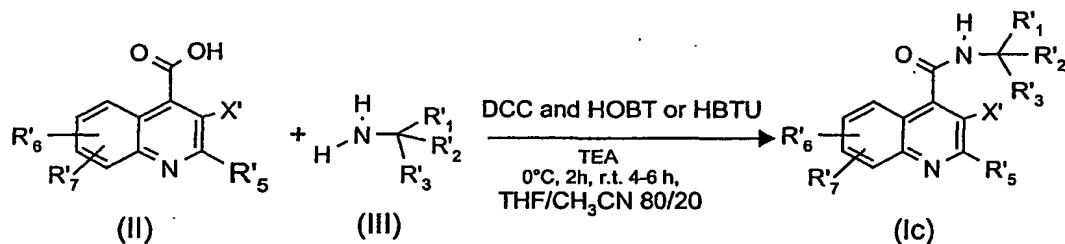
15 For example, the reaction between an active derivative of the compound of formula (II) and the compound of formula (III) may be carried out:

(a) by first preparing an acid chloride and then coupling said chloride with the compound of formula (III) in the presence of an inorganic or organic base in a suitable aprotic solvent such as dimethylformamide (DMF) at a temperature in a range from -70
20 to 50°C (preferably in a range from -10 to 20°C); or

(b) by treating the compound of formula (II) with a compound of formula (III) in the presence of a suitable condensing agent, such as for example N,N'-carbonyldiimidazole (CDI) or a carbodiimide such as dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCC) or N-dimethylaminopropyl-N'-ethylcarbodiimide, preferably in the presence of N-
25 hydroxybenzotriazole (HOBT) to maximise yields and avoid racemization processes (see *Synthesis*, 453, 1972), or O-benzotriazol-1-yl-N,N,N',N'-tetramethyluroniumhexafluorophosphate (HBTU), in an aprotic solvent, such as a mixture of acetonitrile (MeCN) and tetrahydrofuran (THF), for example a mixture in a volume ratio of from 1:9 to 7:3 (MeCN:THF), at any temperature providing a suitable
30 rate of formation of the required product, such as a temperature in the range of from -70 to 50°C, preferably in a range of from -10 to 25°C, for example at 0°C.

A preferred reaction is set out in Scheme 1 shown below:

Scheme 1



5 wherein R'₁, R'₂, R'₃, X', R'₅, R'₆ and R'₇ are as defined above.

In the case in which the corresponding alkyl (such as methyl or ethyl) ester of compound (II) is utilised, an hydrolysis to compound (II) is required before conversion to compound (Ic) in Scheme 1. Such hydrolysis can be carried out under acidic conditions, such 10-36% hydrochloric acid at a temperature in the range between 30 and 100 °C.

10

It will be appreciated that a compound of formula (Ic) may be converted to a compound of formula (I), or one compound of formula (I) may be converted to another compound of formula (I) by interconversion of suitable substituents. Thus, certain compounds of formula (I) and (Ic) are useful intermediates in forming other compounds of the present invention.

15

Accordingly, in a further aspect the invention provides a process for preparing a compound of formula (I), or a salt thereof and/or a solvate thereof, which process comprises converting a compound of the above defined formula (Ic) wherein at least one of R'₁, R'₂, R'₃, X', R'₅, R'₆ and R'₇ is not R₁, R₂, R₃, X, R₅, R₆ or R₇ respectively, thereby to provide a compound of formula (I); and thereafter, as required, carrying out one or more of the following optional steps:

20

- (i) converting a compound of formula (I) into another compound of formula (I); and
- (ii) preparing a salt of the compound of formula (I) and/or a solvate thereof.

Suitably, in the compound of formula (Ic) the variables R'₁, R'₂, R'₃, X', R'₅, R'₆ and R'₇ are R₁, R₂, R₃, X, R₅, R₆ and R₇ respectively or they are protected forms thereof.

25

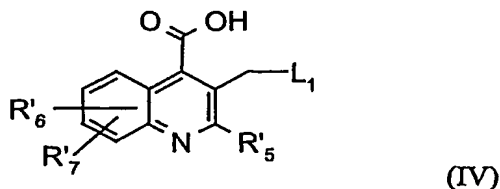
The above mentioned conversions, protections and deprotections are carried out using the appropriate conventional reagents and conditions and are further discussed below.

5 A chiral compound of formula (III) wherein R_2 is a C_5 or C_7 cycloalkyl group, R_3 is methyl and R_1 is H are described in J. Org. Chem. (1996), 61 (12), 4130-4135. A chiral compound of formula (III) wherein R_2 is phenyl, R_3 is isopropyl and R_1 is H is a known compound described in for example Tetrahedron Lett. (1994), 35(22), 3745-6.

10 The compounds of formula (III) are known commercially available compounds or they can be prepared from known compounds by known methods, or methods analogous to those used to prepare known compounds, for example the methods described in Liebigs Ann. der Chemie, (1936), 523, 199.

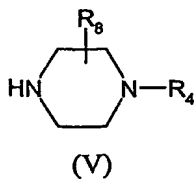
In some embodiments of the invention, a compound of formula (II) or the corresponding alkyl (such as methyl or ethyl) ester is prepared by reacting a compound of formula (IV) or the corresponding alkyl (such as methyl or ethyl) ester:

15



wherein R'_6 , R'_7 and R'_5 are as defined above and L_1 represents a halogen atom such as a bromine atom, with a compound of formula (V):

20



wherein R_4 and R_8 are as defined in relation to formula (I) or a protected form thereof.

25 Suitably, reaction between the compounds of formulae (IV) or the corresponding alkyl (such as methyl or ethyl) ester and (V) is carried out under conventional amination

conditions, for example when L₁ is a bromine atom then the reaction is conveniently carried out in an aprotic solvent, such as tetrahydrofuran or dimethylformamide at any temperature providing a suitable rate of formation of the required product, usually at ambient temperature; preferably the reaction is carried out in the presence of

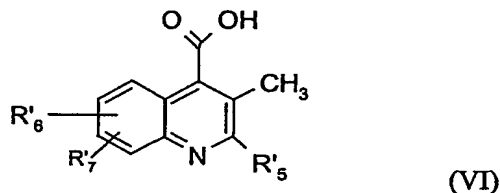
5 triethylamine (TEA) or K₂CO₃.

The compounds of formula (V) are known, commercially available compounds or they can be prepared using methods analogous to those used to prepare known compounds; for example the methods described in the Chemistry of the Amino Group, Patai (Ed.), Interscience, New York 1968; Advanced Organic Chemistry, March J, John

10 Wiley & Sons, New York, 1992; J. Heterocyclic Chem. (1990), 27, 1559; Synthesis (1975), 135, Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett. (1997), 7, 555, or Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis (second edition), Wiley Interscience, (1991) or other methods mentioned herein.

A compound of formula (IV) or the corresponding alkyl (such as methyl or ethyl)

15 ester may be prepared by appropriate halogenation of a compound of formula (VI) or the corresponding alkyl (such as methyl or ethyl) ester:



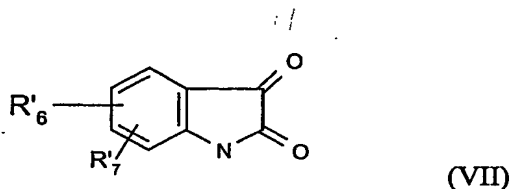
wherein R'₆, R'₇ and R'₅ are as defined above in relation to formula (II).

20 Suitable halogenation reagents are conventional reagents depending upon the nature of the halogen atom required, for example when L₁ is bromine a preferred halogenation reagent is N-bromosuccinimide (NBS).

The halogenation of the compound of formula (VI) or the corresponding alkyl (such as methyl or ethyl) ester is suitably carried out under conventional conditions, for example bromination is carried out by treatment with NBS in an inert solvent, such as

25 carbon tetrachloride CCl₄, or 1,2-dichloroethane or CH₃CN, at any temperature providing a suitable rate of formation of the required product, suitably at an elevated temperature such as a temperature in the range of 60°C to 100°C, for example 80°C; preferably the reaction is carried out in the presence of a catalytic amount of benzoyl peroxide.

A compound of formula (VI) is conveniently prepared by reacting a compound of formula (VII):



wherein R'₆ and R'₇ are as defined in relation to formula (II), with a compound of formula (XIII):

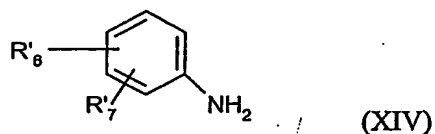


wherein R'₅ is as defined in relation to formula (II).

The reaction between the compounds of formula (VII) and (XIII) is conveniently carried out using Pfitzinger reaction conditions (see for example J. Prakt. Chem. 33, 100 (1886), J. Prakt. Chem. 38, 582 (1888), J. Chem. Soc. 106 (1948) and Chem. Rev. 35, 152 (1944)). For example in an alkanolic solvent such as ethanol, at any temperature providing a suitable rate of formation of the required product, but generally at an elevated temperature, such as the reflux temperature of the solvent, and preferably in the presence of a base such as potassium hydroxide or potassium tert-butoxide. The Pfitzinger reaction may also be carried out in presence of an acid, such as acetic acid or hydrochloric acid, at a temperature providing a suitable rate of formation of the required product, but generally at an elevated temperature, as described in J. Med. Chem. 38, 906 (1995).

The compounds of formula (VII) are known compounds or they are prepared according to methods used to prepare known compounds for example those disclosed in J. Org. Chem. 21, 171 (1955); J. Org. Chem. 21, 169 (1955).

Alternatively a compound of formula (VI) may be conveniently prepared by reacting a compound of formula (XIV)



wherein R'₆ and R'₇ are as defined in relation to formula (II), with a compound of formula (XV):

5



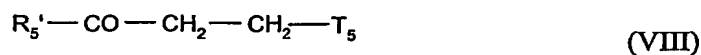
wherein R'₅ is as defined in relation to formula (II) in presence of oxobutyric acid.

The reaction between the compounds of formula (XIV) and (XV) is conveniently carried out using Doebner reaction conditions (see for example Chem. Ber. 29, 352 (1894); Chem. Revs. 35, 153, (1944); J. Chem. Soc. B, 1969, 805), for example in an alcoholic solvent such as ethanol, at any temperature providing a suitable rate of formation of the required product, but generally at an elevated temperature, such as the reflux temperature of the solvent.

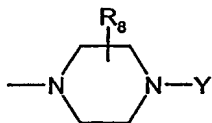
15 The compounds of formula (XIV) and (XV) are known compounds or they are prepared according to methods used to prepare known compounds for example as described in *Vogel's Textbook of Practical Organic Chemistry*.

In some alternative embodiments of the invention, a compound of formula (II) is prepared by reacting a compound of formula (VII) as defined above with a compound of formula (VIII):

20

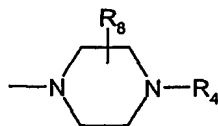


wherein R'₅ is as defined in relation to formula (II), and T₅ is a group



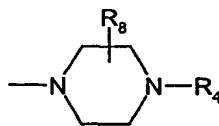
25

where Y is a protecting group such as a benzyl group, particularly a protecting group which is stable in basic conditions such as a tertbutoxycarbonyl group; and thereafter as required removing any protecting group, for example by dehydrogenation, and/or converting any T₅ group to:



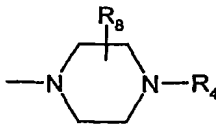
The reaction between the compounds of formula (VII) and (VIII) is conveniently carried out using Pfitzinger reaction conditions (see for example J. Prakt. Chem. 33, 100 (1886), J. Prakt. Chem. 38, 582 (1888), J. Chem. Soc. 106 (1948) and Chem. Rev. 35, 152 (1944)), for example in an alkanolic solvent such as ethanol, at any temperature providing a suitable rate of formation of the required product, but generally at an elevated temperature, such as the reflux temperature of the solvent, and preferably in the presence of a base such as potassium hydroxide or potassium tert-butoxide.

Protected forms of,



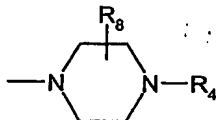
will vary according to the particular nature of the group being protected but will be chosen in accordance with normal chemical practice.

Groups convertible to,

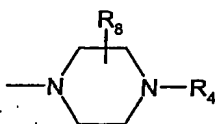


include groups dictated by conventional chemical practice to be required and to be appropriate, depending upon the specific nature of the group under consideration.

Suitable deprotection methods for deprotecting protected forms of



5 and conversion methods for converting T₅ to,

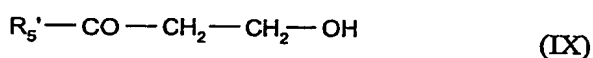


will be those used conventionally in the art depending upon the particular groups under consideration with reference to standard texts such as Greene, T.W. and Wuts, P.G.M.

10 Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis, John Wiley & Sons Inc. New York, 1991 (Second Edt.) or in Kocienski, P.J. Protecting groups. George Thieme Verlag, New York, 1994 and Chemistry of the Amino Group, Patai (Ed.), Interscience, New York 1968; or Advanced Organic Chemistry, March J, John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1992.

A compound of formula (VIII) is prepared from a compound of formula (IX):

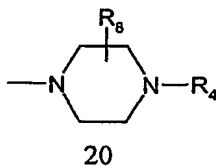
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20 wherein R'₅ is as defined in relation to formula (II), by first halogenating, preferably brominating, or mesylating the compound of formula (IX) and thereafter reacting the halogenation or mesylation product so formed with a compound capable of forming a group T₅ so as to provide the required compound of formula (VII).

When T₅ is a group,

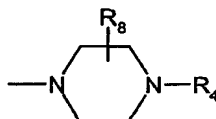
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a compound capable of forming a group T₅ is a compound of the above defined formula (V).

The halogenation of the compound of formula (IX) is suitably carried out using a conventional halogenation reagent. Mesylation is conveniently carried out using mesyl chloride in an inert solvent such as methylene dichloride, at a temperature below room temperature, such as 0°C, preferably in the presence of triethylamine.

The reaction conditions between the compound of formula (IX) and the compound capable of forming a group T₅ will be those conventional conditions dictated by the specific nature of the reactants, for example when the T₅ required is a group,



and the required compound capable of forming a group T₅ is a compound of the above defined formula (V), then the reaction between the halogenation or mesylation product of the compound of formula (IX) and the compound of formula (V) is carried out under analogous conditions to those described for the reaction between the compounds of formulae (IV) and (V).

Other compounds capable of forming a group T₅ will depend upon the particular nature of T₅, but will be those appropriate compounds dictated by conventional chemical practice with reference to standard texts such as Chemistry of the Amino Group, Patai (Ed.), Interscience, New York 1968; and Advanced Organic Chemistry, March J, John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1992.

A compound of formula (IX) may be prepared by reacting a compound of formula (X):



wherein a is as defined in relation to formula (VIII), with a lithium salt of formula (XI):



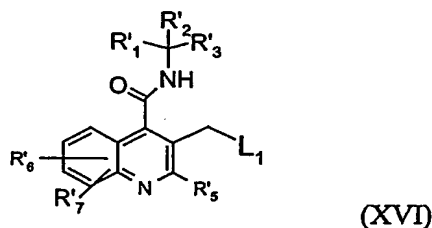
wherein R'_5 is as defined in relation to formula (II).

The reaction between the compounds of formulae (X) and (XI) can be carried out in an aprotic solvent, such as diethyl-ether at any temperature providing a suitable rate of formation of the required product, usually at a low temperature such as in the range of -10°C to -30°C, for example -20°C.

The compounds of formula (VII) are known compounds or they are prepared according to methods used to prepare known compounds for example those disclosed in J. Org. Chem. 21, 171 (1955); J. Org. Chem. 21, 169 (1955).

The compounds of formula (X) and (XI) are known compounds or they are prepared according to methods used to prepare known compounds for example those disclosed by Krow G. R. in Organic Reactions, Vol 43, page 251, John Wiley & Sons Inc. 1994 (for the compounds of formula (X)) and Organometallics in Synthesis, Schlosser M. (Ed), John Wiley & Sons Inc. 1994 (for the compounds of formula (XI)).

In another aspect, the present invention provides a process for the preparation of a compound of formula (I), or a salt thereof and/or a solvate thereof, which process comprises reacting a compound of formula (XVI):



wherein each of R'_1 , R'_2 , R'_3 , R'_5 , R'_6 , and R'_7 is respectively R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , R_5 , R_6 , or R_7 as defined above or a group convertible to R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , R_5 , R_6 , or R_7 respectively as defined above providing R'_2 is not aromatic in character, and L_1 represents a halogen atom such as a bromine atom, with a compound of formula (V) or a protected form thereof or a group convertible thereto; and thereafter carrying out one or more of the following optional steps:

- (i) converting any one of R'₁, R'₂, R'₃, R'₄, R'₅, R'₆ and R'₇ to R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄, R₅, R₆ and R₇ respectively as required, to obtain a compound of formula (I);
- (ii) converting a compound of formula (I) into another compound of formula (I); and
- (iii) preparing a salt of the compound of formula (I) and/or a solvate thereof.

5 Protected forms of compounds of formula (V) will vary according to the particular nature of the group being protected but will be chosen in accordance with normal chemical practice.

 Groups convertible to R₄ include groups dictated by conventional chemical practice to be required and to be appropriate, depending upon the specific nature of the
10 R₄ under consideration.

 Suitable deprotection methods for deprotecting protected forms of R₄ and conversion methods for converting R'₄ to R₄ will be those used conventionally in the art depending upon the particular groups under consideration with reference to standard texts such as Greene, T.W. and Wuts, P.G.M. Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis, John
15 Wiley & Sons Inc. New York, 1991 (Second Edt.) or in Kocienski, P.J. Protecting groups. George Thieme Verlag, New York, 1994 and Chemistry of the Amino Group, Patais (Ed.), Interscience, New York 1968; or Advanced Organic Chemistry, March J, John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1992.

 Suitable groups convertible into other groups include protected forms of said
20 groups.

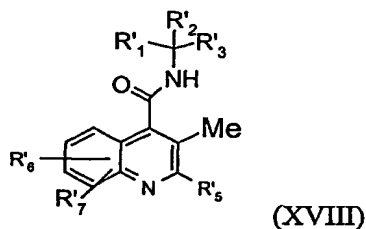
 Suitably R'₁, R'₂, R'₃, R'₄, R'₅, R'₆ and R'₇ each represents R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄, R₅, R₆ and R₇ respectively or a protected form thereof.

 Suitable deprotection methods for deprotecting protected forms of R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄, R₅, R₆ and R₇ and conversion methods for converting R'₁, R'₂, R'₃, R'₄, R'₅, R'₆
25 and R'₇ to R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄, R₅, R₆ and R₇ respectively will be those used conventionally in the art depending upon the particular groups under consideration with reference to standard texts such as Greene, T.W. and Wuts, P.G.M. Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis, John Wiley & Sons Inc. New York, 1991 (Second Edt.) or in Kocienski, P.J. Protecting groups. George Thieme Verlag, New York, 1994 and Chemistry of the Amino
30 Group, Patais (Ed.), Interscience, New York 1968; or Advanced Organic Chemistry, March J, John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1992.

Suitably, reaction between the compounds of formulae (XVI) and (XVII) is carried out under conventional amination conditions, for example when L₁ is a bromine atom then the reaction is conveniently carried out in an aprotic solvent, such as tetrahydrofuran or dimethylformamide or acetonitrile at any temperature providing a suitable rate of formation of the required product, usually at ambient temperature; preferably the reaction is carried out in the presence of triethylamine (TEA), sodium hydride or K₂CO₃.

The compounds of formula (XVII) are known, commercially available compounds or they can be prepared using methods analogous to those used to prepare known compounds; for example the methods described in the Chemistry of the Amino Group, Patai (Ed.), Interscience, New York 1968; Advanced Organic Chemistry, March J, John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1992; J. Heterocyclic Chem. (1990), 27, 1559; Synthesis (1975), 135, Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett. (1997), 7, 555, or Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis (second edition), Wiley Interscience, (1991) or other methods mentioned herein.

A compound of formula (XVI) is prepared by appropriate halogenation of a compound of formula (XVIII):



wherein R'₁, R'₂, R'₃, R'₅, R'₆, and R'₇ are as defined above in relation to formula (XVI).

Suitable halogenation reagents are conventional reagents depending upon the nature of the halogen atom required, for example when L₁ is bromine a preferred halogenation reagent is N-bromosuccinimide (NBS).

The halogenation of the compound of formula (XVIII) is carried out under conventional conditions, for example bromination is carried out by treatment with NBS in an inert solvent, such as carbon tetrachloride CCl₄, or 1,2-dichloroethane or CH₃CN, at any temperature providing a suitable rate of formation of the required product, suitably at

an elevated temperature such as a temperature in the range of 60°C to 100°C, for example 80°C; preferably the reaction is carried out in the presence of a catalytic amount of benzoyl peroxide.

Suitably, the compound of formula (XVIII) may be prepared by reacting a
5 compound of formula (VI) as defined above or an active derivative thereof with a compound of formula (III) as defined above wherein R'₂ is not aromatic in character.

It is favoured if the compound of formula (VI) is present in the reaction mix as an active derivative, as hereinbefore described.

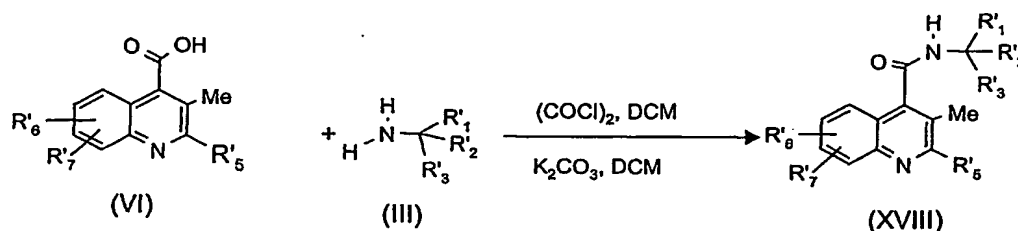
The reaction between the compound of formula (VI) or the active derivative
10 thereof and the compound of formula (III) is carried out under the appropriate conventional conditions for the particular compounds chosen. Generally, when the compound of formula (VI) is present as an active derivative the reaction is carried out using the same solvent and conditions as used to prepare the active derivative, preferably the active derivative is prepared *in situ* prior to forming the compound of formula
15 (XVIII).

For example, the reaction between an active derivative of the compound of formula (VI) and the compound of formula (III) may be carried out:

- (a) by first preparing an acid chloride and then coupling said chloride with the compound of formula (III) in the presence of an inorganic or organic base in a suitable
20 aprotic solvent such as methylene dichloride or tetrahydrofuran at a temperature in a range from -70 to 50°C (preferably in a range from 20°C to reflux temperature); or
- (b) by treating the compound of formula (VI) with a compound of formula (III) in the presence of a suitable condensing agent, such as for example N,N'-carbonyl diimidazole (CDI) or a carbodiimide such as dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCC) or N-
25 dimethylaminopropyl-N'-ethylcarbodiimide, preferably in the presence of N-hydroxybenzotriazole (HOBT) to maximise yields and avoid racemization processes (see *Synthesis*, 453, 1972), or O-benzotriazol-1-yl-N,N',N'-tetramethyluroniumhexafluorophosphate (HBTU), in an aprotic solvent, such as a mixture of acetonitrile (MeCN) and tetrahydrofuran (THF), for example a mixture in a
30 volume ratio of from 1:9 to 7:3 (MeCN:THF), at any temperature providing a suitable rate of formation of the required product, such as a temperature in the range of from -70 to 50°C, preferably in a range of from -10 to 25°C, for example at 0°C.

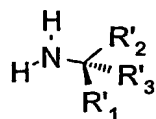
A preferred reaction is set out in Scheme 2 shown below:

Scheme 2

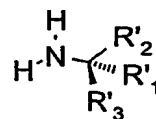


In the case in which the corresponding alkyl (such as methyl or ethyl) ester of compounds (VI) is utilised, a hydrolysis is required before conversion to compound (XVIII) in Scheme 2. Such hydrolysis can be carried out under acidic conditions, such as 10-36% hydrochloric acid at a temperature in the range between 30 and 100 °C.

As hereinbefore mentioned, the compounds of formula (I) may exist in more than one stereoisomeric form - and the process of the invention may produce racemates as well as enantiomerically pure forms. Accordingly, a pure enantiomer of a compound of formula (I) can be obtained by reacting a compound of the above defined formula (II) with an appropriate enantiomerically pure primary amine of formula (IIIa) or (IIIc):

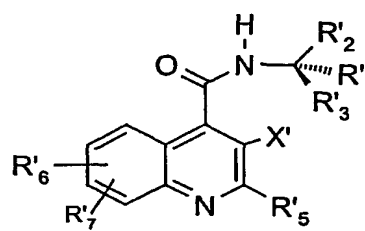
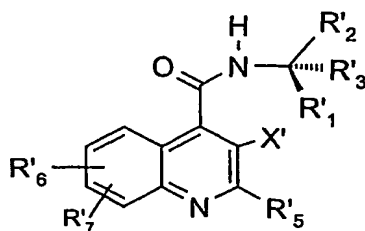


(IIIa)



(IIIc)

wherein R'₁, R'₂ and R'₃ are as defined above, to obtain a compound of formula (I'a) or (I'c):



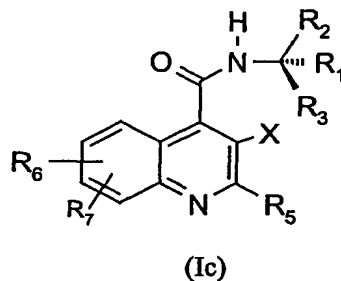
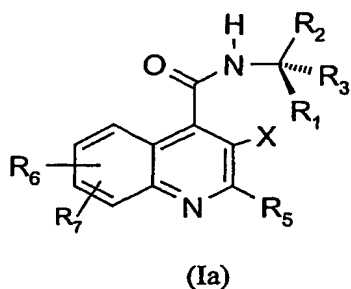
(I'a)

(I'c)

wherein R'_1 , R'_2 , R'_3 , X' , R'_5 , R'_6 , and R'_7 are as defined above.

Compounds of formula (I'a) or (I'c) may subsequently be converted to compounds of formula (Ia) or (Ic) by the methods of conversion mentioned before:

5



wherein R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , X , R_5 , R_6 , and R_7 are as defined above.

10

Suitably, in the above mentioned compounds of formulae (Ia), (Ic), (I'a), (I'c), (IIIa) and (IIIc) R_1 represents hydrogen.

An alternative method for separating optical isomers is to use conventional, fractional separation methods in particular fractional crystallization methods. Thus, a pure enantiomer of a compound of formula (I) is obtained by fractional crystallisation of a diastereomeric salt formed by reaction of the racemic compound of formula (I) with an optically active strong acid resolving agent, such as camphosulphonic acid, tartaric acid, O,O'-di-p-toluoyletartaric acid or mandelic acid, in an appropriate alcoholic solvent, such as ethanol or methanol, or in a ketonic solvent, such as acetone. The salt formation process should be conducted at a temperature between 20°C and 80°C, preferably at 50°C.

- A suitable conversion of one compound of formula (I) into a further compound of formula (I) involves converting one group X into another group X by for example:
- (i) converting a ketal into a ketone, by such as mild acidic hydrolysis, using for example dilute hydrochloric acid;
 - (ii) reducing a ketone to a hydroxy group by use of a borohydride reducing agent;
 - (iii) converting a carboxylic ester group into a carboxyl group using basic hydrolysis;
- and/or

(iv) reducing a carboxylic ester group to a hydroxymethyl group, by use of a borohydride reducing agent.

As indicated above, where necessary, the conversion of any group R'₁, R'₂, R'₃, X', R'₅, R'₆, and R'₇ into R₁, R₂, R₃, X, R₅, R₆, and R₇ which as stated above are usually protected forms of R₁, R₂, R₃, X, R₅, R₆, or R₇ may be carried out using appropriate conventional conditions such as the appropriate deprotection procedure.

It will be appreciated that in any of the above mentioned reactions any reactive group in the substrate molecule may be protected and deprotected according to conventional chemical practice, for example as described by Greene, T.W. and Wuts, P.G.M. Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis, John Wiley & Sons Inc. New York, 1991 (Second Edt.) or in Kocienski, P.J. Protecting groups. George Thieme Verlag, New York, 1994.

Suitable protecting groups in any of the above mentioned reactions are those used conventionally in the art. Thus, for example suitable hydroxy protecting groups include benzyl or trialkylsilyl groups.

The methods of formation and removal of such protecting groups are those conventional methods appropriate to the molecule being protected. Thus for example a benzyloxy group may be prepared by treatment of the appropriate compound with a benzyl halide, such as benzyl bromide, and thereafter, if required, the benzyl group may be conveniently removed using catalytic hydrogenation or a mild ether cleavage reagent such as trimethylsilyl iodide or boron tribromide.

As indicated above, the compounds of formula (I) have useful pharmaceutical properties.

Accordingly the present invention also provides a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, for use as an active therapeutic substance.

In particular, the present invention also provides a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, for the treatment or prophylaxis of the Primary and Secondary Conditions.

The present invention further provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

The present invention also provides the use of a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of the Primary and Secondary Conditions.

As mentioned above the Primary conditions include respiratory diseases, such as
5 chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), asthma, airway hyperreactivity, cough; inflammatory diseases such as inflammatory bowel disease, psoriasis, fibrositis, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis and inflammatory pain; neurogenic inflammation or peripheral neuropathy, allergies such as eczema and rhinitis; ophthalmic diseases such as ocular inflammation, conjunctivitis, vernal conjunctivitis and the like; cutaneous diseases,
10 skin disorders and itch, such as cutaneous wheal and flare, contact dermatitis, atopic dermatitis, urticaria and other eczematoid dermatitis; adverse immunological reactions such as rejection of transplanted tissues and disorders related to immune enhancement or suppression such as systemic lupus erythematosus; gastrointestinal (GI) disorders and diseases of the GI tract such as disorders associated with the neuronal control of viscera
15 such as ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), gastro-exophageous reflex disease (GERD); urinary incontinence and disorders of the bladder function; renal disorders; increased blood pressure, proteinuria, coagulopathy and peripheral and cerebral oedema following pre-eclampsia in pregnancies.

As mentioned above, the Secondary conditions include disorders of the central
20 nervous system such as anxiety, depression, psychosis and schizophrenia; neurodegenerative disorders such as AIDS related dementia, senile dementia of the Alzheimer type, Alzheimer's disease, Down's syndrome, Huntingdon's disease, Parkinson's disease, movement disorders and convulsive disorders (for example epilepsy); demyelinating diseases such as multiple sclerosis and amyotrophic lateral
25 sclerosis and other neuropathological disorders such as diabetic neuropathy, AIDS related neuropathy, chemotherapy-induced neuropathy and neuralgia; addiction disorders such as alcoholism; stress related somatic disorders; reflex sympathetic dystrophy such as shoulder/hand syndrome; dysthymic disorders; eating disorders (such as food intake disease); fibrosing and collagen diseases such as scleroderma and eosinophilic
30 fascioliasis; disorders of the blood flow caused by vasodilatation and vasospastic diseases such as angina, migraine and Reynaud's disease and pain or nociception, for example,

that is attributable to or associated with any of the foregoing conditions especially the transmission of pain in migraine.

Such a medicament, and a composition of this invention, may be prepared by admixture of a compound of the invention with an appropriate carrier. It may contain a
5 diluent, binder, filler, disintegrant, flavouring agent, colouring agent, lubricant or preservative in conventional manner.

These conventional excipients may be employed for example as in the preparation of compositions of known agents for treating the conditions.

Preferably, a pharmaceutical composition of the invention is in unit dosage form
10 and in a form adapted for use in the medical or veterinarial fields. For example, such preparations may be in a pack form accompanied by written or printed instructions for use as an agent in the treatment of the conditions.

The suitable dosage range for the compounds of the invention depends on the compound to be employed and on the condition of the patient. It will also depend, inter
15 alia, upon the relation of potency to absorbability and the frequency and route of administration.

The compound or composition of the invention may be formulated for administration by any route, and is preferably in unit dosage form or in a form that a human patient may administer to himself in a single dosage. Advantageously, the
20 composition is suitable for oral, rectal, topical, parenteral, intravenous or intramuscular administration. Preparations may be designed to give slow release of the active ingredient.

Compositions may, for example, be in the form of tablets, capsules, sachets, vials, powders, granules, lozenges, reconstitutable powders, or liquid preparations, for
25 example solutions or suspensions, or suppositories.

The compositions, for example those suitable for oral administration, may contain conventional excipients such as binding agents, for example syrup, acacia, gelatine, sorbitol, tragacanth, or polyvinylpyrrolidone; fillers, for example lactose, sugar, maize-starch, calcium phosphate, sorbitol or glycine; tableting lubricants, for example
30 magnesium stearate; disintegrants, for example starch, polyvinyl-pyrrolidone, sodium starch glycollate or microcrystalline cellulose; or pharmaceutically acceptable setting agents such as sodium lauryl sulphate.

Solid compositions may be obtained by conventional methods of blending, filling, tableting or the like. Repeated blending operations may be used to distribute the active agent throughout those compositions employing large quantities of fillers. When the composition is in the form of a tablet, powder, or lozenge, any carrier suitable for
5 formulating solid pharmaceutical compositions may be used, examples being magnesium stearate, starch, glucose, lactose, sucrose, rice flour and chalk. Tablets may be coated according to methods well known in normal pharmaceutical practice, in particular with an enteric coating. The composition may also be in the form of an ingestible capsule, for example of gelatine containing the compound, if desired with a carrier or other
10 excipients.

Compositions for oral administration as liquids may be in the form of, for example, emulsions, syrups, or elixirs, or may be presented as a dry product for reconstitution with water or other suitable vehicle before use. Such liquid compositions may contain conventional additives such as suspending agents, for example sorbitol,
15 syrup, methyl cellulose, gelatine, hydroxyethylcellulose, carboxymethylcellulose, aluminium stearate gel, hydrogenated edible fats; emulsifying agents, for example lecithin, sorbitan monooleate, or acacia; aqueous or non-aqueous vehicles, which include edible oils, for example almond oil, fractionated coconut oil, oily esters, for example esters of glycerine, or propylene glycol, or ethyl alcohol, glycerine, water or normal
20 saline; preservatives, for example methyl or propyl p-hydroxybenzoate or sorbic acid; and if desired conventional flavouring or colouring agents.

The compounds of this invention may also be administered by a non-oral route. In accordance with routine pharmaceutical procedure, the compositions may be formulated, for example for rectal administration as a suppository. They may also be
25 formulated for presentation in an injectable form in an aqueous or non-aqueous solution, suspension or emulsion in a pharmaceutically acceptable liquid, e.g. sterile pyrogen-free water or a parenterally acceptable oil or a mixture of liquids. The liquid may contain bacteriostatic agents, anti-oxidants or other preservatives, buffers or solutes to render the solution isotonic with the blood, thickening agents, suspending agents or other
30 pharmaceutically acceptable additives. Such forms will be presented in unit dose form such as ampoules or disposable injection devices or in multi-dose forms such as a bottle

from which the appropriate dose may be withdrawn or a solid form or concentrate which can be used to prepare an injectable formulation.

The compounds of this invention may also be administered by inhalation, via the nasal or oral routes. Such administration can be carried out with a spray formulation comprising a compound of the invention and a suitable carrier, optionally suspended in, for example, a hydrocarbon propellant.

Preferred spray formulations comprise micronised compound particles in combination with a surfactant, solvent or a dispersing agent to prevent the sedimentation of suspended particles. Preferably, the compound particle size is from about 2 to 10 microns.

A further mode of administration of the compounds of the invention comprises transdermal delivery utilising a skin-patch formulation. A preferred formulation comprises a compound of the invention dispersed in a pressure sensitive adhesive which adheres to the skin, thereby permitting the compound to diffuse from the adhesive through the skin for delivery to the patient. For a constant rate of percutaneous absorption, pressure sensitive adhesives known in the art such as natural rubber or silicone can be used.

As mentioned above, the effective dose of compound depends on the particular compound employed, the condition of the patient and on the frequency and route of administration. A unit dose will generally contain from 20 to 1000 mg and preferably will contain from 30 to 500 mg, in particular 50, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, or 500 mg. The composition may be administered once or more times a day for example 2, 3 or 4 times daily, and the total daily dose for a 70 kg adult will normally be in the range 100 to 3000 mg. Alternatively the unit dose will contain from 2 to 20 mg of active ingredient and be administered in multiples, if desired, to give the preceding daily dose.

No unacceptable toxicological effects are expected with compounds of the invention when administered in accordance with the invention.

The present invention also provides a method for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of the Primary and Secondary Conditions in mammals, particularly humans, which comprises administering to the mammal in need of such treatment and/or prophylaxis an effective, non-toxic pharmaceutically acceptable amount of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

The activity of the compounds of the present invention, as NK₃ ligands, is determined by their ability to inhibit the binding of the radiolabelled NK₃ ligands, [¹²⁵I]-[Me-Phe⁷]-NKB or [³H]-Senktide, to guinea-pig and human NK₃ receptors (Renzetti et al, 1991, *Neuropeptide*, 18, 104-114; Buell et al, 1992, *FEBS*, 299(1), 90-95; Chung et al, 5 1994, *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.*, 198(3), 967-972).

The binding assays utilised allow the determination of the concentration of the individual compound required to reduce by 50% the [¹²⁵I]-[Me-Phe⁷]-NKB and [³H]-Senktide specific binding to NK₃ receptor in equilibrium conditions (IC₅₀).

Binding assays provide for each compound tested a mean IC₅₀ value of 2-5
10 separate experiments performed in duplicate or triplicate. The most potent compounds of the present invention show IC₅₀ values in the range 0.1-1000 nM. The NK₃-antagonist activity of the compounds of the present invention is determined by their ability to inhibit senktide-induced contraction of the guinea-pig ileum (Maggi et al, 1990, *Br. J. Pharmacol.*, 101, 996-1000) and rabbit isolated iris sphincter muscle (Hall et al., 1991, 15 *Eur. J. Pharmacol.*, 199, 9-14) and human NK₃ receptors-mediated Ca⁺⁺ mobilisation (Mochizuki et al, 1994, *J. Biol. Chem.*, 269, 9651-9658). Guinea-pig and rabbit *in-vitro* functional assays provide for each compound tested a mean K_B value of 3-8 separate experiments, where K_B is the concentration of the individual compound required to produce a 2-fold rightward shift in the concentration-response curve of senktide. Human
20 receptor functional assay allows the determination of the concentration of the individual compound required to reduce by 50% (IC₅₀ values) the Ca⁺⁺ mobilisation induced by the agonist NKB. In this assay, the compounds of the present invention behave as antagonists.

The activity of the compounds of the present invention, as NK₂ ligands, is
25 determined by their ability to inhibit the binding of the radiolabelled NK₂ ligands, [¹²⁵I]-NKA or [³H]-NKA, to human NK₂ receptors (Aharony et al, 1992, *Neuropeptide*, 23, 121-130).

The binding assays utilised allow the determination of the concentration of the individual compound required to reduce by 50% the [¹²⁵I]-NKA and [³H]-NKA specific
30 binding to NK₂ receptor in equilibrium conditions (IC₅₀).

Binding assays provide for each compound tested a mean IC₅₀ value of 2-5 separate experiments performed in duplicate or triplicate. The most potent compounds of

the present invention show IC₅₀ values in the range 0.5-1000 nM, such as 1-1000 nM. The NK₂-antagonist activity of the compounds of the present invention is determined by their ability to inhibit human NK₂ receptor-mediated Ca⁺⁺ mobilisation (Mochizuki et al, 1994, *J. Biol. Chem.*, 269, 9651-9658). Human receptor functional assay allows the
5 determination of the concentration of the individual compound required to reduce by 50% (IC₅₀ values) the Ca⁺⁺ mobilisation induced by the agonist NKA. In this assay, the compounds of the present invention behave as antagonists.

The therapeutic potential of the compounds of the present invention in treating the conditions can be assessed using rodent disease models.

10 As stated above, the compounds of formula (I) are also considered to be useful as diagnostic tools. Accordingly, the invention includes a compound of formula (I) for use as diagnostic tools for assessing the degree to which neurokinin-3 and neurokinin-2 receptor activity (normal, overactivity or underactivity) is implicated in a patient's symptoms. Such use comprises the use of a compound of formula (I) as an antagonist of
15 said activity, for example including but not restricted to Tachykinin agonist-induced inositol phosphate turnover or electrophysiological activation, of a cell sample obtained from a patient. Comparison of such activity in the presence or absence of a compound of formula (I), will disclose the degree of NK₃ and NK₂ receptor involvement in the mediation of agonist effects in that tissue.

20 The following Descriptions illustrate the preparation of the intermediates, whereas the following Examples illustrate the preparation of the compounds of the invention.

Descriptions and Examples

25 Description 1. 3-Methyl-2-phenylquinoline 4-carboxylic acid

Isatine (40 g, 0.272 mol) is suspended in EtOH (1 l) and KOH (62.8 g, 1.1 mol). Suspension is stirred for 30 min. Propiophenone (36.2 cc, 0.272 mol) was added and the reaction was refluxed for 4 h. The reaction was left overnight at room temperature and then EtOH was evaporated under vacuum. The solid was dissolved in water (400 ml) and
30 washed with Et₂O. The aqueous phase was acidified with citric acid (saturated solution) and a solid was obtained. The solid was filtered by suction, washed with water and dried in oven to afford the title compound. mp > 280°C.

Description 2. ((S)-1-Cyclohexyl-ethyl)-3-methyl-2-phenylquinoline-4-carboxamide
4-Carboxy-3-methyl-2-phenylquinoline (40 g, 0.152 mol) prepared as in Description 1,
was suspended in CH₂Cl₂ (600 ml) and oxalyl chloride (6.6 ml, 0.311 mol) was added
dropwise at 0° C under magnetic stirring. After 15 min 2 drops of DMF were added. The
reaction was vigorous with gas evolution. The mixture was stirred at room temperature
until the solid was completely dissolved (about 2 h). The solution was evaporated. The
crude material was re-dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (150 ml) and slowly dropped into a suspension
of K₂CO₃ (47 g) and (S)-1-cyclohexylethyl amine (29 ml, 0.196 mol) in CH₂Cl₂ (250 ml)
maintaining the temperature between 10-15°C. The dark solution was left 1 h at room
temperature and 1 h refluxing. The organic phase was then washed with water, NaOH
1N, brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and then evaporated under vacuum. The crude residue was
trituated with EtOAc and filtered to afford the title compound. mp: 177-180°C.

C₂₅H₂₈N₂O

MW = 372.51

[α]_D = +21.77 (c = 0.4 in MeOH).

Description 3. ((S)-1-Cyclohexylethyl)-3-bromomethyl-2-phenylquinoline-4-
carboxamide

3-Methyl-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide (9.8 g, 26
mmol; compound prepared as in Description 2) and N-bromosuccinimide (9.8 g, 55
mmol) were suspended in CCl₄ (100 ml) and warmed to incipient reflux. Dibenzoyl
peroxide (about 300 mg) was carefully added dropwise and the solution was then
refluxed for 2 h. The solvent was removed under vacuum and the residue was re-
dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (200 ml) and filtered. DCM was then evaporated and the residue was
dissolved in EtOAc and washed with a saturated solution of NaHCO₃, brine, dried over
Na₂SO₄, filtered and evaporated to give the title compound as a powder, suitable for use
without further purification. mp: 182-184°C. C₂₅H₂₇BrN₂O

MW = 451.41

[α]_D = -5.76 (c = 0.5% in CH₂Cl₂)

Description 4. 6,7-Difluoro-3-methyl-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid.

A solution of 5,6-difluoroisatine (4.68 g; 25.6 mmol) (prepared as in JACS 1958, 23, 1858) and phenylethylketone (3.40 ml; 25.6 mmol) in glacial acetic acid (150 ml) was stirred for 5 minutes at 105°C. HCl 37% was added (38 ml) and the reaction mixture was stirred at 105°C for 24h. The reaction was then cooled to room temperature and diluted
5 with water (400 ml). Filtration and subsequent drying of the precipitate afforded the title compound as a solid.

Description 5. 3-(3-Oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide

10 A solution of 3-bromomethyl-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide (10 g, 22 mmol, prepared as in Description 3), piperazin-2-one (CAS [5625-67-2]) (3 g, 30 mmol) and ethyldiisopropylamine (11 ml, 66 mmol) in dry THF (200 ml) was stirred for 24 h at room temperature. The solvent was evaporated to dryness in vacuum and the residue was re-dissolved in EtOAc. This mixture was washed with a
15 dilute NaOH solution, with water and dried over Na₂SO₄. After evaporating to dryness, the residue was triturated with Et₂O to afford the title compound. Said compound may be utilised without further purification.

Description 6. General procedure for piperazinone alkylation

- 20 Method A: To a solution of piperazinone derivatives (1 mmol, compound prepared as in Description 5) in anhydrous DMF (10 ml), 60% NaH (2 mmol, 29 mg) was added at 0°C. The dark solution obtained was stirred for 10 minutes at 0°C and then for additional 20 minutes at room temperature. The solution was re-cooled at 0°C and the electrophilic species (1 mmol) was added.
- 25 The reaction was stirred overnight then poured into a saturated solution of NaCl and extracted with EtOAc. The organic phases were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and evaporated under vacuum to give after purification by flash chromatography the desired compound.
- 30 Method B: A mixture of piperazinone derivatives (0.47g, 1 mmol, compound prepared as in Description 5), alkylating reagent (1.2 mmol) and KOH (0.23g, 4 mmol) in anhydrous DMSO (10 ml), was stirred for 36 hours at room temperature. The reaction was diluted

with a saturated solution of NaCl and the product was extracted with DCM. The organic phases were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and evaporated under vacuum; the residue was purified by flash chromatography to afford the desired compound.

5 **Description 7. 3-Bromomethyl-6,7-difluoro-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide**

The compound was prepared according to Descriptions 2 and 3 starting from the compound in Description 4.

10 **Description 8. 3-Bromomethyl-6-fluoro-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide**

The compound was prepared according to Description 1, starting from 5-fluoroisatine CAS[443-69-6] and phenylethylketone, Description 2 and 3.

15 **Description 9. 6-Fluoro-3-(3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide**

The compound was prepared according to Description 5 starting from the compound of Description 8 and piperazinone (CAS[5625-67-2]).

20 **Description 10. 3-Bromomethyl-2-thiophen-2-yl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide**

The compound was prepared according to Description 1, starting from 1-thiophen-2-yl-propan-1-one CAS [13679-75-9] and isatine, Description 2 and 3.

25 **Description 11. 3-(3-Oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-2-thiophen-2-yl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide**

The compound was prepared according to Description 5 starting from the compound of Description 10 and piperazinone (CAS [5625-67-2]).

30 **Description 12. 3-Bromomethyl-2-thiophen-3-yl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide**

The compound was prepared according to Description 1, starting from 1-thiophen-3-yl-propan-1-one CAS [51179-52-3] and isatine, Description 2 and 3.

Description 13. 4-[4-((S)-1-Cyclohexyl-ethylcarbamoyl)-6-fluoro-2-phenyl-quinolin-3-ylmethyl]-3-oxo-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester

To a suspension of 3-oxo-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (0.3 g, 1.5 mmol, CAS [76003-29-7]) in DMF/DMSO 2/1 (10 ml), 60% NaH (60 mg, 1.5 mmol) was added at 0°C. After stirring for 30 minutes a solution of 3-bromomethyl-6-fluoro-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide (0.6 g, 1.3 mmol, prepared according to Description 8) in DMF (3ml) was slowly added. The reaction was stirred for 3 hours at room temperature then poured into a saturated solution of NaCl. The obtained precipitated was filtered and purified by flash chromatography to afford the title compound.

Description 14: Piperazine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester.

To a solution of piperazine (30 g, 350 mmol) in water (370 ml) and tBuOH (420 ml), a solution of 4N NaOH (70 ml) was added. The mixture was cooled to 0°C and then BOC₂O (38 g, 170 mmol) was added dropwise. After stirring at room temperature for 45 minutes, tBuOH was evaporated under vacuum, the precipitate (diBOCpiperazine) was filtered and water was extracted with CH₂Cl₂. After drying over Na₂SO₄ the solvent was removed under vacuum to afford the title compound as a solid. C₉H₁₈N₂O₂
MW = 186.25

Description 15: 2-Phenyl-3-piperazin-1-ylmethyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide.

4-[4-((S)-1-Cyclohexyl-ethylcarbamoyl)-2-phenyl-quinolin-3-ylmethyl]-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (2.5 g, 4.5 mmol, prepared according to Description 5 using piperazine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (Description 14) as nucleophile) was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (60 ml) and TFA (3 ml) was added. The red solution was stirred at room temperature overnight; then the solvent and the excess of TFA were removed under vacuum. The residue was dissolved in H₂O and washed 2 times with Et₂O. The water extract was made alkaline by addition of 2N NaOH solution and the product was extracted with EtOAc. The solvent was evaporated to dryness and the residue was

purified by flash chromatography (eluent CH₂Cl₂: MeOH 93:7) to afford the title compound.

Description 16. General procedure for synthesis of ureas

- 5 A solution of 2-phenyl-3-piperazin-1-ylmethyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide (0.3 g, 0.65 mmol, prepared according to Description 15), isocyanate (0.65 mmol) in CH₃CN (20 ml) was stirred for 1 hour at room temperature. The solvent was evaporated under vacuum; the residue was re-dissolved in EtOAc and washed with a saturated solution of NaCl. The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄,
10 filtered and evaporated. The residue was purified by column chromatography to afford the urea derivative.

Example 13 was prepared according to the following general procedure:

- A solution of 3-bromomethyl-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide (1 mmol, 0.45 g; compound prepared as in Description 3), 1.5 mmol of
15 amine and ethyldiisopropylamine (3 mmol, 0.5 ml) in dry THF (15 ml) was stirred for 24 h at room temperature. The solvent was evaporated to dryness in vacuum and the residue was re-dissolved in EtOAc. This mixture was washed with a dilute NaOH solution, with water and dried over Na₂SO₄. After evaporating to dryness, the residue was purified by flash chromatography to afford the desired compound.

20

Example 1. 3-[4-(2-Hydroxy-ethyl)-3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl]-2-thiophen-2-yl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide.

- 3-{3-Oxo-4-[2-(tetrahydropyran-2-yloxy)-ethyl]-piperazin-1-ylmethyl}-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexylethyl)-amide (0.12g, 0.2 mmol, prepared
25 according to the Description 6 (method A) starting from the compound of Description 11 and 2-(2-bromoethoxy)tetrahydro-2H-pyran CAS [59146-56-4]) was dissolved in THF (5 ml) then a 5% solution of HCl in Et₂O was added. The solution was stirred for an hour and then the solvents were evaporated under vacuum. The solid was re-dissolved in EtOAc and washed with NaOH 1N, the organic phases were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered
30 and evaporated under vacuum to afford, after purification by flash chromatography (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/NH₄OH 100/3/0.3), the title compound.

Example 2. 6,7-Difluoro-3-(3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide.

The compound was prepared following the Description 5, starting from the compound of Description 7 and piperazinone CAS[5625-67-2].

5

Example 3. 6-Fluoro-3-{4-[2-(2-hydroxy-ethoxy)-ethyl]-3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl}-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide.

6-Fluoro-3-(3-oxo-4-{2-[2-(tetrahydro-pyran-2-yloxy)-ethoxy]-ethyl})-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide (0.13g, 10 0.2 mmol, prepared according to the Description 6, method A, starting from compound of Description 9 and 2-[2-(2-chloro-ethoxy)-ethoxy]-tetrahydro-pyran CAS[54533-84-5]) was dissolved in THF (5 ml) then a 5% solution of HCl in Et₂O was added. The solution was stirred for an hour and then the solvents were evaporated under vacuum. The solid was re-dissolved in EtOAc and washed with a 1N NaOH solution, the organic phases 15 were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and evaporated under vacuum to afford, after purification by flash chromatography (AcOEt/MeOH/NH₄OH 95/5/0.5), 100 mg of the title compound.

Example 4. (S) 3-[4-(2,3-Dihydroxy-propyl)-3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl]-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide. 20

The compound was prepared following the Description 6, method A, starting from the compound of Description 5 and (S)-(-)-glycidol.

Example 5. (R) 3-[4-(2,3-Dihydroxy-propyl)-3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl]-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide. 25

The compound was prepared following the above Description 6, method A, starting from the compound of Description 5 and (R)-(-)-glycidol.

Example 6. 6-Fluoro-3-[4-(3-hydroxy-propyl)-3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl]-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide. 30

6-Fluoro-3-{3-oxo-4-[3-(tetrahydro-pyran-2-yloxy)-propyl]}-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide (0.13g, 0.2 mmol,

prepared according to Description 6, method A, starting from the compound of Description 9 and 2-(3-chloropropoxy)tetrahydro-2H-pyran CAS[42330-88-1]) was dissolved in THF (5 ml) then a 5% solution of HCl in Et₂O was added. The solution was stirred for an hour and then the solvents were evaporated under vacuum. The solid was re-dissolved in EtOAc and washed with a 1N solution of, the organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and evaporated under vacuum to afford, after purification by flash chromatography (AcOEt/MeOH/NH₄OH 95/5/0.5), the title compound.

Example 7. 6-Fluoro-3-[4-(3-hydroxy-propyl)-3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl]-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide.

6-Fluoro-3-{3-oxo-4-[3-(tetrahydro-pyran-2-yloxy)-ethyl]-piperazin-1-ylmethyl}-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide (0.13g, 0.2 mmol, prepared according to Description 6, method A, starting from the compound of Description 9 and 2-(2-bromoethoxy)tetrahydro-2H-pyran CAS[59146-56-4]) was dissolved in THF (5 ml) then a 5% solution of HCl in Et₂O was added. The solution was stirred for an hour and then the solvents were evaporated under vacuum. The solid was re-dissolved in EtOAc and washed with 1N NaOH solution, the organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and evaporated under vacuum to afford, after purification by flash chromatography (AcOEt/MeOH/NH₄OH 95/5/0.5), the title compound.

Example 8. 6-Fluoro-3-{4-[2-(2-hydroxy-ethoxy) -ethyl]-piperazin-1-ylmethyl}-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide.

The compound was prepared according to Description 5 starting from the compound of Description 8 and 1-hydroxyethylethoxypiperazine.

Example 9. 6-Fluoro-3-[4-(3-hydroxy-propyl)-piperazin-1-ylmethyl]-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide.

The compound was prepared according to Description 5 starting from the compound in Description 8 and 3-piperazin-1-yl-propan-1-ol.

Example 10. 6-Fluoro-3-[4-(2-hydroxy-ethyl)-piperazin-1-ylmethyl]-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide.

The compound was prepared according to Description 5 starting from the compound of Description 8 and 3-piperazin-1-yl-ethan-1-ol.

Example 11. 3-{4-[2-(2-Hydroxy-ethoxy)-ethyl]-piperazin-1-ylmethyl}-2-thiophen-2-yl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide.

The compound was prepared according to Description 5 starting from the compound of Description 10 and 1-hydroxyethylethoxypiperazine.

Example 12. 3-[4-(2-Hydroxy-ethyl)-piperazin-1-ylmethyl]-2-thiophen-2-yl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide.

The compound was prepared according to the Description 5 starting from the compound of Description 10 and 3-piperazin-1-yl-ethan-1-ol.

Example 14. 3-[4-(3-Hydroxy-propyl)-3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl]-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide.

3-{3-oxo-4-[3-(tetrahydro-pyran-2-yloxy)-propyl]-piperazin-1-ylmethyl}-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid (1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide (0.4g, 0.6 mmol, prepared according to the Description 6, method A, starting from the compound in Description 5 and 2-(3-chloropropoxy)tetrahydro-2H-pyran CAS [42330-88-1]) was dissolved in THF (5 ml) then a 5% solution of HCl in Et₂O was added. The solution was stirred for an hour and then the solvents were evaporated under vacuum. The solid was re-dissolved in EtOAc washed with a 1N solution of NaOH, the organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and evaporated under vacuum to afford, after purification by flash chromatography (AcOEt/MeOH/NH₄OH 95/10/1), the title compound.

25

Example 15. 6-Fluoro-3-(2-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide.

To a solution of 4-[4-(1-cyclohexyl-ethylcarbamoyl)-6-fluoro-2-phenyl-quinolin-3-ylmethyl]-3-oxo-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (0.5 g, 0.8 mmol, prepared as in Description 13) in CH₂Cl₂ (8 ml), TFA (0.5 ml) was added dropwise at room temperature. Stirring was continued overnight. The solvent was evaporated under vacuum and the residue was basified with K₂CO₃ saturated solution and extracted with ethyl

acetate. The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and evaporated. The residue was purified on column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/NH₄OH 90:10:1) to give the title compound.

- 5 **Example 16. 3-{4-[2-(2-Hydroxy-ethoxy)-ethyl]-3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl}-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide.**
3-(3-oxo-4-{2-[2-(tetrahydro-pyran-2-yloxy)-ethoxy]-ethyl}-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide (0.13g, 0.2 mmol, prepared according to Description 6, method A, starting from the compound in
- 10 Description 5 and 2-[2-(2-chloro-ethoxy)-ethoxy]-tetrahydro-pyran CAS[54533-84-5]) was dissolved in THF (5 ml) then a 5% solution of HCl in Et₂O was added. The solution was stirred for an hour and then the solvents were evaporated under vacuum. The solid was re-dissolved in EtOAc and washed with 1N NaOH solution, the organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and evaporated under vacuum to afford, after purification by
- 15 flash chromatography (AcOEt/MeOH/NH₄OH 95/5/0.5), the title compound.

- Example 17. 3-{4-[2-(2-Hydroxy-ethoxy)-ethyl]-3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl}-2-thiophen-2-yl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide.**
3-(3-Oxo-4-{2-[2-(tetrahydro-pyran-2-yloxy)-ethoxy]-ethyl}-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-2-thiophen-2-yl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide (0.13 g, 0.2
- 20 mmol, prepared according to the Description 6, method A, starting from the compound of Description 11 and 2-[2-(2-chloro-ethoxy)-ethoxy]-tetrahydro-pyran CAS[54533-84-5]) was dissolved in THF (5 ml) then a 5% solution of HCl in Et₂O was added. The solution was stirred for an hour and then the solvents were evaporated under vacuum. The solid
- 25 was re-dissolved in EtOAc and washed with 1N NaOH solution, the organic phases were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and evaporated to dryness to afford, after purification by flash chromatography (AcOEt/MeOH/NH₄OH 95/5/0.5), the title compound.

- Example 18. 3-[4-(3-Hydroxy-propyl)-3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl]-2-thiophen-2-yl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide.**
3-(3-Oxo-4-{2-[2-(tetrahydro-pyran-2-yloxy)-ethoxy]-ethyl}-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-2-thiophen-2-yl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide (0.13 g, 0.2
- 30

mmol, prepared according to Description 6, method A, starting from the compound in Description 11 and 2-(3-chloropropoxy)tetrahydro-2H-pyran CAS [42330-88-1]) was dissolved in THF (5 ml) then a 5% solution of HCl in Et₂O was added. The solution was stirred for an hour and then the solvents were evaporated under vacuum. The solid was
5 re-dissolved in EtOAc and washed with 1N NaOH solution, the organic phases were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and evaporated to dryness to afford, after purification by flash chromatography (AcOEt/MeOH/NH₄OH 95/5/0.5), the title compound.

10 **Example 19. 3-[4-((S)-2,3-Dihydroxy-propyl)-piperazin-1-ylmethyl]-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide.**

A mixture of 2-phenyl-3-piperazin-1-ylmethyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide (0.45 g, 1 mmol, prepared according to Description 15), (S)-(-)-glycidol (0.2 ml, 3 mmol) and K₂CO₃ (0.35 mg, 2.5 mmol) in CH₃CN (10 ml) was refluxed for 10 hours. The solvent was evaporated under vacuum and the obtained solid
15 was re-dissolved in EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with water, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and evaporated. The residue was purified on column chromatography to give the title compound.

20 **Example 20. 3-[4-((R)-2,3-Dihydroxy-propyl)-piperazin-1-ylmethyl]-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide.**

A mixture of 2-phenyl-3-piperazin-1-ylmethyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide (0.45 g, 1 mmol, prepared according to Description 15), (R)-(-)-glycidol (0.2 ml, 3 mmol) and K₂CO₃ (0.35 mg, 2.5 mmol) in CH₃CN (10 ml) was refluxed for 10 hours. The solvent was evaporated under vacuum and the obtained solid
25 was re-dissolved in EtOAc. The organic phase was washed with water, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and evaporated. The residue was purified by column chromatography to give the title compound.

30 **Example 21. 3-[4-((S)-2,3-Dihydroxy-propyl)-3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl]-6-fluoro-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid (1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide.**

The compound was prepared following the Description 6, method A, starting from the compound of Description 9 and (S)-(-)-glycidol.

Example 22. 3-[4-(R)-2,3-Dihydroxy-propyl]-3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl]-6-fluoro-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid (1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide.

The compound was prepared following the Description 6, method A, starting from the
5 compound of Description 9 and (R)-(-)-glycidol.

Example 23. 3-[4-((S)-2,3-Dihydroxy-propyl)-3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl]-2-thiophen-2-yl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide.

The compound was prepared following Description 6, method A, starting the compound
10 in Description 11 and (S)-(-)-glycidol.

Example 24. 3-[4-((R)-2,3-Dihydroxy-propyl)-3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl]-2-thiophen-2-yl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide.

The compound was prepared following Description 6, method A, starting from the
15 compound of Description 11 and (R)-(-)-glycidol.

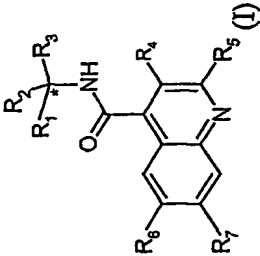
Example 25. 3-[4-(2-Hydroxy-ethylcarbamoyl)-piperazin-1-ylmethyl]-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide.

3-[4-(2-Bromo-ethylcarbamoyl)-piperazin-1-ylmethyl]-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic
20 acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide (60 mg, 1 mmol) (prepared according to Description 16 starting from the compound in Description 15 and bromoethyl isocyanate) and sodium acetate (40 mg, 0.5 mmol) in DMF (2ml) were stirred for 6 hours at 80°C. A saturated solution of NaCl (10 ml) was added and the product was extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and evaporated to dryness to give the
25 acetate derivative. The obtained crude solid was dissolved in 6N HCl (3ml) and refluxed for 30 minutes. The solution was basified with NaOH 1N and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and evaporated to dryness to afford, after purification by flash chromatography (AcOEt/MeOH/NH₄OH 95/5/0.5), the title compound.

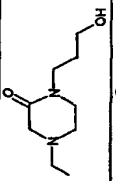
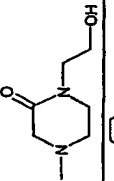
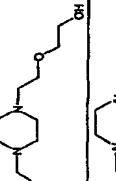
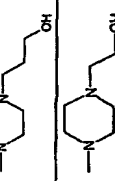
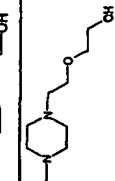
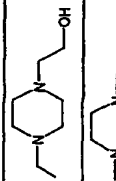
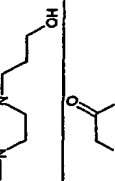
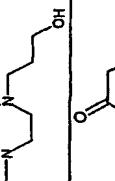
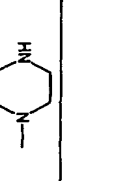

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Examples of the present invention are provided in Table 1.

Table 1 (Examples)



Example	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	R ₄	R ₅	R ₆	R ₇	Molecular Formula
1	H	cyclo-Hexyl	Me		2-thienyl	H	H	C ₂₉ H ₃₆ N ₄ O ₃ S
2	H	cyclo-Hexyl	Me		Ph	F	F	C ₂₉ H ₃₂ F ₂ N ₄ O ₂
3	H	cyclo-Hexyl	Me		Ph	H	F	C ₃₃ H ₄₁ FN ₄ O ₄
4	H	cyclo-Hexyl	Me		Ph	H	H	C ₃₂ H ₄₀ N ₄ O ₄
5	H	cyclo-Hexyl	Me		Ph	H	H	C ₃₂ H ₄₀ N ₄ O ₄

6	H	cyclo-Hexyl	Me		Ph	H	F	$C_{32}H_{39}FN_4O_3$
7	H	cyclo-Hexyl	Me		Ph	H	F	$C_{31}H_{37}FN_4O_3$
8	H	cyclo-Hexyl	Me		Ph	H	F	$C_{33}H_{43}FN_4O_3$
9	H	cyclo-Hexyl	Me		Ph	H	F	$C_{32}H_{41}FN_4O_2$
10	H	cyclo-Hexyl	Me		Ph	H	F	$C_{31}H_{39}FN_4O_2$
11	H	cyclo-Hexyl	Me		2-thienyl	H	H	$C_{31}H_{42}N_4O_3S$
12	H	cyclo-Hexyl	Me		2-thienyl	H	H	$C_{29}H_{38}N_4O_2S$
13	H	cyclo-Hexyl	Me		Ph	H	H	$C_{32}H_{42}N_4O_2$
14	H	cyclo-Hexyl	Me		Ph	H	H	$C_{32}H_{40}N_4O_3$
15	H	cyclo-Hexyl	Me		Ph	H	F	$C_{29}H_{33}FN_4O_2$

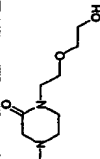
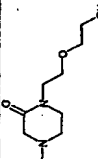
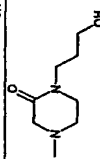
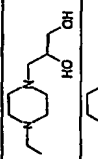
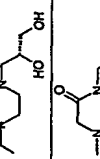
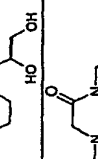
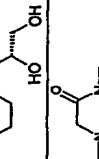
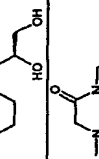
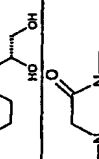

16	H	cyclo-Hexyl	Me		Ph	H	H	C ₃₃ H ₄₂ N ₄ O ₄
17	H	cyclo-Hexyl	Me		2-thienyl	H	H	C ₃₁ H ₄₀ N ₄ O ₄ S
18	H	cyclo-Hexyl	Me		2-thienyl	H	H	C ₃₀ H ₃₈ N ₄ O ₃ S
19	H	cyclo-Hexyl	Me		Ph	H	H	C ₃₂ H ₄₂ N ₄ O ₃
20	H	cyclo-Hexyl	Me		Ph	H	H	C ₃₂ H ₄₂ N ₄ O ₃
21	H	cyclo-Hexyl	Me		Ph	F	H	C ₃₂ H ₃₉ FN ₄ O ₄
22	H	cyclo-Hexyl	Me		Ph	F	H	C ₃₂ H ₃₉ FN ₄ O ₄
23	H	cyclo-Hexyl	Me		2-thienyl	H	H	C ₃₀ H ₃₈ N ₄ O ₄ S
24	H	cyclo-Hexyl	Me		2-thienyl	H	H	C ₃₀ H ₃₈ N ₄ O ₄ S
25	H	cyclo-Hexyl	Me		Ph	H	H	C ₃₂ H ₄₁ N ₅ O ₃

Table 2
¹H NMR and/or mass spectroscopy data for Examples 1-25

Ex	¹ H NMR (Solvent) ppm and/or MS
1	¹ H NMR (DMSO-d ₆) δ: 8.31 (d br, 1H); 8.00 (d, 1H); 7.84 (d, 1H); 7.82 (d, 1H); 7.77 (dd, 1H); 7.68 (d, 1H); 7.61 (dd, 1H); 7.19 (dd, 1H); 4.32 (t, 1H); 4.05 (m, 1H); 3.87 (s, 2H); 3.50 (dt, 2H); 3.31 (t, 2H); 3.26 (t, 2H); 2.99 (m, 2H); 2.63 (t, 2H); 1.88-1.44 (m, 7H); 1.35-1.05 (m, 4H); 1.21 (d, 3H). EI; TSQ 700; source 180 C; 70 V; 200 uA; 520 (M+); 378; 332; 267; 252; 223.
2	¹ H NMR (DMSO-d ₆) δ: 8.57 (d br, 1H); 8.08 (dd, 1H); 7.66 (dd, 1H); 7.57-7.45 (m, 6H); 3.99 (m, 1H); 3.66 (s, 2H); 2.86 (m, 2H); 2.66 (s, 2H); 2.26 (m, 2H); 1.83-1.41 (m, 7H); 1.29-1.00 (m, 4H); 1.15 (d, 3H). EI; TSQ 700; source 180 C; 70 V; 200 uA; 506 (M+); 408; 334; 299; 282; 253
3	¹ H NMR (DMSO-d ₆) δ: 8.54 (m, 1H); 8.12 (dd, 1H); 7.73 (dt, 1H); 7.55-7.42 (m, 6H); 4.51 (t, 1H); 3.99 (m, 1H); 3.65 (s, 2H); 3.50-3.30 (m, 8H); 3.08 (m, 2H); 2.73 (s, 2H); 2.33 (m, 2H); 1.83-1.39 (m, 7H); 1.27-1.01 (m, 4H); 1.14 (d, 3H). EI; TSQ 700; source 180 C; 70 V; 200 uA; 576 (M+); 390; 279; 264; 235; 187; 125
4	¹ H NMR (DMSO-d ₆) δ: 8.27 (d br, 1H); 8.02 (d, 1H); 7.88 (d, 1H); 7.77 (dd, 1H); 7.62 (dd, 1H); 7.57-7.42 (m, 5H); 4.31 (d, 1H); 4.12 (t, 1H); 4.03 (m, 1H); 3.67 (s, 2H); 3.63 (m, 1H); 3.32 (dd, 1H); 3.27 (t, 2H); 3.13 (m, 3H); 2.78 (s, 2H); 2.40 (t, 2H); 1.88-1.44 (m, 6H); 1.31-1.06 (m, 5H); 1.20 (d, 3H). EI; TSQ 700; source 180 C; 70 V; 200 uA; 544 (M+); 372; 261; 246; 217
5	¹ H NMR (DMSO-d ₆) δ: 8.27 (d br, 1H); 8.02 (d, 1H); 7.87 (d, 1H); 7.77 (dd, 1H); 7.63 (dd, 1H); 7.56-7.41 (m, 5H); 4.31 (d, 1H); 4.12 (t, 1H); 4.03 (m, 1H); 3.67 (s, 2H); 3.63 (m, 1H); 3.31 (dd, 1H); 3.27 (t, 2H); 3.14 (m, 3H); 2.78 (s, 2H); 2.40 (t, 2H); 1.88-1.45 (m, 6H); 1.32-1.04 (m, 5H); 1.20 (d, 3H). EI; TSQ 700; source 180 C; 70 V; 200 uA; 544 (M+); 372; 261; 246; 217

Ex	¹ H NMR (Solvent) ppm and/or MS
6	¹ H NMR (DMSO-d ₆) δ: 8.31 (d br, 1H); 8.10 (dd, 1H); 7.67 (dt, 1H); 7.54-7.43 (m, 6H); 4.06 (t, 1H); 4.01 (m, 1H); 3.69 (s, 2H); 3.36 (dt, 2H); 3.23 (dd, 2H); 3.00 (m, 2H); 2.75 (s, 2H); 2.39 (dd, 2H); 1.86-1.43 (m, 8H); 1.34-1.05 (m, 5H); 1.19 (d, 3H). EI; TSQ 700; source 180 C; 70 V; 200 uA; 546 (M+); 390; 279; 264; 235
7	¹ H NMR (DMSO-d ₆) δ: 8.30 (d br, 1H); 8.09 (dd, 1H); 7.66 (dt, 1H); 7.55-7.42 (m, 6H); 4.28 (t br, 1H); 4.03 (m, 1H); 3.68 (s, 2H); 3.45 (dt, 2H); 3.25 (t, 2H); 3.10 (dd, 2H); 2.76 (s, 2H); 2.38 (dd, 2H); 1.87-1.45 (m, 7H); 1.31-1.04 (m, 4H); 1.19 (d, 3H). EI; TSQ 700; source 180 C; 70 V; 200 uA; 532 (M+); 406; 390; 279; 264; 235; 143
8	¹ H NMR (DMSO-d ₆) δ: 8.31 (d br, 1H); 8.08 (dd, 1H); 7.65 (dt, 1H); 7.55 (m, 2H); 7.51-7.40 (m, 4H); 4.20 (s br, 1H); 4.05 (m, 1H); 3.58 (s, 2H); 3.49-3.36 (m, 6H); 2.37 (t, 2H); 2.23-2.11 (m, 8H); 1.88-1.45 (m, 6H); 1.32-1.05 (m, 5H); 1.21 (d, 3H). EI; TSQ 700; source 180 C; 70 V; 200 uA; 562 (M+); 501; 487; 388; 277
9	¹ H NMR (DMSO-d ₆) δ: 8.32 (d br, 1H); 8.08 (dd, 1H); 7.65 (dd, 1H); 7.58-7.40 (m, 6H); 4.05 (m, 2H); 3.59 (s, 2H); 3.40 (t, 2H); 2.24 (t, 2H); 2.13 (m, 8H); 1.88-1.44 (m, 8H); 1.34-1.05 (m, 5H); 1.21 (d, 3H). EI; TSQ 700; source 180 C; 70 V; 200 uA; 532 (M+); 388; 305; 291; 279; 235; 143
10	¹ H NMR (DMSO-d ₆) δ: 8.34 (d br, 1H); 8.08 (dd, 1H); 7.65 (dt, 1H); 7.58-7.40 (m, 6H); 4.04 (m, 1H); 3.91 (s br, 1H); 3.59 (s, 2H); 3.42 (m, 2H); 2.29 (t, 2H); 2.23-2.11 (m, 8H); 1.88-1.45 (m, 6H); 1.33-1.06 (m, 5H); 1.21 (d, 3H). EI; TSQ 700; source 180 C; 70 V; 200 uA; 518 (M+); 500; 487; 388; 291; 279; 235; 129
11	¹ H NMR (DMSO-d ₆) δ: 8.29 (d br, 1H); 7.98 (d, 1H); 7.97 (s, 1H); 7.70 (d, 1H); 7.75 (dd, 1H); 7.67 (d, 1H); 7.60 (dd, 1H); 7.18 (dd, 1H); 4.28 (s br, 1H); 4.05 (m, 1H); 3.75 (s, 2H); 3.53-3.38 (m, 6H); 2.44 (t, 2H); 2.38 (m, 8H); 1.88-1.44 (m, 6H); 1.34-1.07 (m, 5H); 1.21 (d, 3H). EI; TSQ 700; source 180 C; 70 V; 200 uA; 550 (M+); 489; 475; 376; 267; 223; 173; 98

Ex	¹ H NMR (Solvent) ppm and/or MS
12	¹ H NMR (DMSO-d ₆) δ: 8.27 (d br, 1H); 7.98 (d, 1H); 7.97 (s, 1H); 7.77 (m, 2H); 7.67 (d, 1H); 7.60 (dd, 1H); 7.18 (dd, 1H); 4.06 (m, 1H); 3.95 (s br, 1H); 3.75 (s, 2H); 3.47 (m, 2H); 2.38 (m, 10H); 1.88-1.46 (m, 6H); 1.32-1.06 (m, 5H); 1.21 (d, 3H). EI: TSQ 700; source 180 C; 70 V; 200 uA: 506 (M+); 488; 376; 267; 223; 128
13	¹ H NMR (DMSO-d ₆) δ: 8.28 (d br, 1H); 8.01 (d, 1H); 7.86 (d, 1H); 7.75 (dd, 1H); 7.62 (dd, 1H); 7.57 (m, 2H); 7.49-7.39 (m, 3H); 4.11 (s br, 1H); 4.04 (m, 1H); 3.58 (s, 2H); 3.40 (t, 2H); 2.23 (t, 2H); 2.13 (m, 8H); 1.88-1.60 (m, 5H); 1.57-1.45 (m, 3H); 1.32-1.05 (m, 5H); 1.20 (d, 3H). EI: TSQ 700; source 180 C; 70 V; 200 uA: 514 (M+); 370; 273; 261; 143
14	¹ H NMR (DMSO-d ₆) δ: 8.29 (d br, 1H); 8.02 (d, 1H); 7.87 (d, 1H); 7.77 (dd, 1H); 7.63 (dd, 1H); 7.55-7.41 (m, 5H); 4.07 (t br, 1H); 4.03 (m, 1H); 3.68 (s, 2H); 3.36 (dt, 2H); 3.23 (t, 2H); 2.99 (t, 2H); 2.74 (s, 2H); 2.39 (t, 2H); 1.89-1.43 (m, 8H); 1.32-1.05 (m, 5H); 1.19 (d, 3H). EI: TSQ 700; source 180 C; 70 V; 200 uA: 528 (M+); 372; 261; 217
15	¹ H NMR (DMSO-d ₆) δ: 8.46 (d br, 1H); 8.10 (dd, 1H); 7.69 (dt, 1H); 7.51-7.39 (m, 6H); 4.77 and 4.69 (ABq, 2H); 4.02 (m, 1H); 2.90 (s, 2H); 2.72 (m, 2H); 2.58 (m, 2H); 1.85-1.46 (m, 7H); 1.33-1.02 (m, 5H); 1.19 (d, 3H). EI: TSQ 700; source 180 C; 70 V; 200 uA: 488 (M+); 388; 334; 305; 279; 235
16	¹ H NMR (DMSO-d ₆) δ: 8.14 (d, 1H); 7.99 (d, 1H); 7.75 (dd, 1H); 7.59 (dd, 1H); 7.53-7.41 (m, 5H); 6.61 (s br, 1H); 4.22 (m, 1H); 3.77 (s, 2H); 3.68 (m, 2H); 3.59 (m, 2H); 3.52 (m, 2H); 3.44 (m, 2H); 3.21 (m, 2H); 3.00 and 2.94 (ABq, 2H); 2.44 (m, 2H); 1.87-1.40 (m, 7H); 1.32-1.03 (m, 5H); 1.27 (d, 3H). EI: TSQ 700; source 180 C; 70 V; 200 uA: 558 (M+); 372; 261; 245; 217; 125
17	¹ H NMR (DMSO-d ₆) δ: 8.32 (d br, 1H); 8.00 (d, 1H); 7.84 (d, 1H); 7.81 (d, 1H); 7.77 (dd, 1H); 7.67 (d, 1H); 7.61 (dd, 1H); 7.18 (dd, 1H); 4.16 (m, 1H); 4.04 (m, 1H); 3.86 (s, 2H); 3.49 (m, 4H); 3.40 (m, 4H); 3.25 (m, 2H); 2.99 (s, 2H); 2.16 (m, 2H); 1.88-1.36 (m, 6H); 1.34-1.05 (m, 5H); 1.20 (d, 3H).
18	¹ H NMR (DMSO-d ₆) δ: 8.31 (d br, 1H); 8.00 (d, 1H); 7.72 (d, 1H); 7.80 (d, 1H); 7.77 (dd, 1H); 7.67 (d, 1H); 7.62 (dd, 1H); 7.18 (dd, 1H); 4.06 (m, 2H); 3.07 (s, 2H); 3.39 (dt, 2H); 3.29 (t, 2H); 3.16 (m, 2H); 2.99 (s, 2H); 2.62 (m, 2H); 1.86-1.36 (m, 8H); 1.32-1.05 (m, 5H); 1.20 (d, 3H).

Ex	¹ H NMR (Solvent) ppm and/or MS
19	¹ H NMR (DMSO-d ₆) δ: 8.25 (d br, 1H); 8.01 (d, 1H); 7.87 (d, 1H); 7.75 (dd, 1H); 7.61 (dd, 1H); 7.60-7.52 (m, 2H); 7.51-7.40 (m, 3H); 4.05 (m, 2H); 3.89 (m, 1H); 3.58 (s, 2H); 3.54 (m, 1H); 3.31 (m, 2H); 2.30-2.11 (m, 10H); 1.88-1.61 (m, 5H); 1.52 (m, 1H); 1.34-1.06 (m, 5H); 1.21 (d, 3H). EI; TSQ 700; source 180 C; 70 V; 200 uA: 530 (M+); 499; 469; 370; 287; 273; 261; 217
20	¹ H NMR (DMSO-d ₆) δ: 8.25 (d br, 1H); 8.01 (d, 1H); 7.87 (d, 1H); 7.75 (dd, 1H); 7.61 (dd, 1H); 7.60-7.52 (m, 2H); 7.51-7.40 (m, 3H); 4.05 (m, 2H); 3.89 (m, 1H); 3.58 (s, 2H); 3.54 (m, 1H); 3.31 (m, 2H); 2.30-2.11 (m, 10H); 1.88-1.61 (m, 5H); 1.52 (m, 1H). EI; TSQ 700; source 180 C; 70 V; 200 uA: 530 (M+); 499; 469; 370; 287; 273; 261; 217
21	¹ H NMR (DMSO-d ₆) δ: 8.32 (d br, 1H); 8.10 (dd, 1H); 7.67 (ddd, 1H); 7.56-7.42 (m, 6H); 4.32 (d, 1H); 4.13 (t, 1H); 4.02 (m, 1H); 3.68 (s, 2H); 3.62 (m, 1H); 3.32 (dd, 1H); 3.27 (t, 2H); 3.13 (m, 2H); 3.12 (dd, 1H); 2.78 (s, 2H); 2.39 (t, 2H); 1.88-1.45 (m, 6H); 1.32-1.03 (m, 5H); 1.18 (d, 3H). EI; TSQ 700; source 180 C; 70 V; 200 uA: 530 (M+); 499; 469; 370; 261; 217
22	¹ H NMR (DMSO-d ₆) δ: 8.30 (d br, 1H); 8.10 (dd, 1H); 7.67 (dt, 1H); 7.56-7.42 (m, 6H); 4.30 (d br, 1H); 4.11 (t br, 1H); 4.03 (m, 1H); 3.68 (s, 2H); 3.63 (m, 1H); 3.35-3.25 (m, 3H); 3.17-3.10 (m, 3H); 2.78 (s, 2H); 2.39 (t, 2H); 1.87-1.47 (m, 6H); 1.30-1.05 (m, 5H); 1.19 (d, 3H). EI; TSQ 700; source 180 C; 70 V; 200 uA: 562 (M+); 390; 279; 264; 235
23	¹ H NMR (DMSO-d ₆) δ: 8.33 (d br, 1H); 8.00 (d, 1H); 7.84 (d, 1H); 7.81 (d, 1H); 7.77 (dd, 1H); 7.67 (d, 1H); 7.61 (dd, 1H); 7.19 (dd, 1H); 4.37 (d br, 1H); 4.16 (t br, 1H); 4.05 (m, 1H); 3.87 (s, 2H); 3.67 (m, 1H); 3.38 (dd, 1H); 3.30 (m, 4H); 3.19 (dd, 1H); 3.02 (s, 2H); 2.63 (t, 2H); 1.86-1.45 (m, 6H); 1.31-1.05 (m, 5H); 1.21 (d, 3H).
24	¹ H NMR (DMSO-d ₆) δ: 8.32 (d br, 1H); 8.00 (d, 1H); 7.84 (d, 1H); 7.81 (d, 1H); 7.77 (dd, 1H); 7.67 (d, 1H); 7.61 (dd, 1H); 7.19 (dd, 1H); 4.35 (d br, 1H); 4.14 (t br, 1H); 4.05 (m, 1H); 3.87 (s, 2H); 3.67 (m, 1H); 3.38 (dd, 1H); 3.30 (m, 4H); 3.19 (dd, 1H); 3.02 (s, 2H); 2.63 (t, 2H); 1.86-1.45 (m, 6H); 1.31-1.05 (m, 5H); 1.21 (d, 3H).
25	¹ H NMR (DMSO-d ₆) δ: 8.24 (d br, 1H); 8.02 (d, 1H); 7.86 (d, 1H); 7.76 (dd, 1H); 7.62 (dd, 1H); 7.56 (m, 2H); 7.51-7.40 (m, 3H); 6.04 (t br, 1H); 4.23 (t br, 1H); 4.04 (m, 1H); 3.60 (s, 2H); 3.38 (dt, 2H); 3.07 (dt, 2H); 3.01 (m, 4H); 2.08 (m, 4H); 1.88-1.44 (m, 6H); 1.31-1.04 (m, 5H); 1.20 (d, 3H).

Table 3
Melting points (Mp/°C) and/or Refractory indices ($[\alpha]_D^{20}$) of Examples 1-25

Example Number	Mp (°C)	$[\alpha]_D^{20}$	Example Number	Mp (°C)	$[\alpha]_D^{20}$
1	212-215	-8.61 (c=0.1%, MeOH)	10	114-116	+17.52 (c=0.1%, MeOH)
2	185-190	+14.2 (c=0.5%, MeOH)	11	182-188	-36.65 (c=0.1%, MeOH)
3	110-112	+5.43 (c=0.1%, MeOH)	12	110	+23.09 (c=0.1%, MeOH)
4	125-127	-5.01 (c=0.1%, MeOH)	13	168-170	-16.9 (c=0.15%, MeOH)
5	133-135	+7.49 (c=0.1%, MeOH)	14	120-122	-12.68 (c=0.15%, MeOH)
6	110-130	+10.08 (c=0.1%, MeOH)	15	240-242	-17.15 (c=0.125%, MeOH)
7	120-122	+12.95 (c=0.5%, MeOH)	16	125-128	+12.56 (c=0.1%, MeOH)
8	142-144	+19.37 (c=0.1%, MeOH)	17	102-104	+9.84 (c=0.1%, MeOH)
9	182-184	+18.33 (c=0.1%, MeOH)	18	117-119	+9.82 (c=0.1%, MeOH)

Example Number	Mp (°C)	$[\alpha]_D^{20}$	Example Number	Mp (°C)	$[\alpha]_D^{20}$
19	124-126	+24.35 (c=0.11%, MeOH)	23	115-117	+17.9 (c=0.5%, MeOH)
20	126-128	+12.46 (c=0.12%, MeOH)	24	118-121	-20.5 (c=0.5%, MeOH)
21	190-192	+14.2 (c=0.1%, MeOH)	25	155-157	+13.5 (c=0.1%, MeOH)
22	143-145	+8.42 (c=0.1%, MeOH)	--	--	--

Table 4
Chemical names of parent compounds of Examples 1-25 (names generated by Beilstein's Autonom)

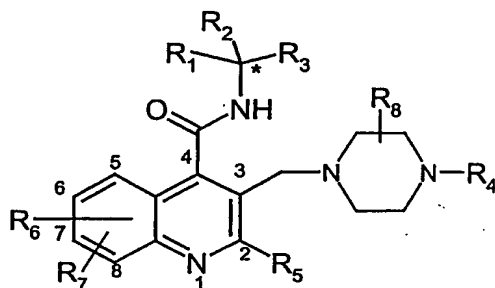
Ex	Chemical name
1	3-[4-(2-Hydroxy-ethyl)-3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl]-2-thiophen-2-yl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide
2	6,7-Difluoro-3-(3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide
3	6-Fluoro-3-{4-[2-(2-hydroxy-ethoxy)-ethyl]-3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl}-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide
4	(S) 3-[4-(2,3-Dihydroxy-propyl)-3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl]-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide
5	(R) 3-[4-(2,3-Dihydroxy-propyl)-3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl]-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide
6	6-Fluoro-3-[4-(3-hydroxy-propyl)-3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl]-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide
7	6-Fluoro-3-[4-(2-hydroxy-ethyl)-3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl]-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide
8	6-Fluoro-3-{4-[2-(2-hydroxy-ethoxy)-ethyl]-piperazin-1-ylmethyl}-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide
9	6-Fluoro-3-[4-(3-hydroxy-propyl)-piperazin-1-ylmethyl]-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide
10	6-Fluoro-3-[4-(2-hydroxy-ethyl)-piperazin-1-ylmethyl]-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide

Ex	Chemical name
11	3-{4-[2-(2-Hydroxy-ethoxy)-ethyl]-piperazin-1-ylmethyl}-2-thiophen-2-yl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide
12	3-[4-(2-Hydroxy-ethyl)-piperazin-1-ylmethyl]-2-thiophen-2-yl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide
13	3-[4-(3-Hydroxy-propyl)-piperazin-1-ylmethyl]-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide
14	3-[4-(3-Hydroxy-propyl)-3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl]-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide
15	6-Fluoro-3-(2-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide
16	3-{4-[2-(2-Hydroxy-ethoxy)-ethyl]-3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl}-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide
17	3-{4-[2-(2-Hydroxy-ethoxy)-ethyl]-3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl}-2-thiophen-2-yl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide
18	3-[4-(3-Hydroxy-propyl)-3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl]-2-thiophen-2-yl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide
19	3-[4-((S)-2,3-Dihydroxy-propyl)-piperazin-1-ylmethyl]-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide
20	3-[4-((R)-2,3-Dihydroxy-propyl)-piperazin-1-ylmethyl]-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide
21	3-[4-((S)-2,3-Dihydroxy-propyl)-3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl]-6-fluoro-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide
22	3-[4-((R)-2,3-Dihydroxy-propyl)-3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl]-6-fluoro-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide

Ex	Chemical name
23	3-[4-((S)-2,3-Dihydroxy-propyl)-3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl]-2-thiophen-2-yl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide
24	3-[4-((R)-2,3-Dihydroxy-propyl)-3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl]-2-thiophen-2-yl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide
25	3-[4-(2-Hydroxy-ethylcarbamoyl)-piperazin-1-ylmethyl]-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide

Claims

1. A compound of formula (I) below or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof:



(I)

wherein:

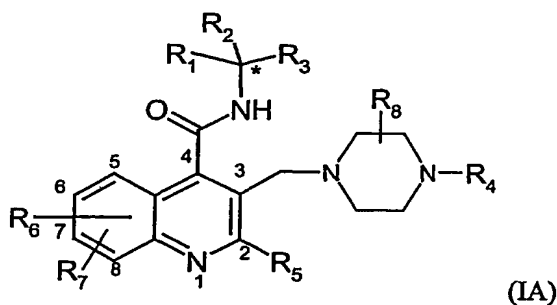
- 10 R_1 is H or alkyl;
 R_2 is aryl or cycloalkyl or heteroaryl;
 R_3 is H or alkyl, wherein the alkyl group may be optionally substituted by one or more fluorine atoms;
 R_4 is H, hydroxyalkyl, dihydroxyalkyl or hydroxyalkoxyalkyl;
 15 R_5 is branched or linear alkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, aryl, or a single or fused ring aromatic heterocyclic group;
 R_6 represents H or up to three substituents independently selected from the list consisting of: alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, alkoxy, hydroxy, halo, nitro, cyano, carboxy, carboxamido, sulphonamido, trifluoromethyl, or amino or mono- or di-alkylamino;
 20 R_7 is H or halo;
 R_8 is H or =O; and
 any of R_2 and R_5 may optionally be substituted one or more times by halo, hydroxy, amino, cyano, nitro, carboxy, oxo, alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, alkoxy, carboxamido, sulphonamido, trifluoromethyl, or mono- or di-alkylamino;
 25 with the proviso that said compound of formula (I) is not a compound selected from:
 2-Phenyl-3-piperazin-1-ylmethyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-phenyl-ethyl)-amide;

- 2-Phenyl-3-piperazin-1-ylmethyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid [(S)-1-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-ethyl]-amide;
- 2-Phenyl-3-piperazin-1-ylmethyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid [(S)-1-(3-methoxy-phenyl)-ethyl]-amide;
- 5 2-Phenyl-3-piperazin-1-ylmethyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid [(S)-1-(3-hydroxy-phenyl)-ethyl]-amide;
- 2-Phenyl-3-piperazin-1-ylmethyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((R)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide;
- 2-Phenyl-3-piperazin-1-ylmethyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid [(S)-1-(4-hydroxy-phenyl)-ethyl]-amide;
- 10 2-Phenyl-3-piperazin-1-ylmethyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid (1-methyl-1-phenyl-ethyl)-amide;
- 2-Phenyl-3-piperazin-1-ylmethyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid (1-cyclohexyl-1-methyl-ethyl)-amide;
- 15 6-Fluoro-2-phenyl-3-piperazin-1-ylmethyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide;
- 6-Chloro-2-phenyl-3-piperazin-1-ylmethyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide;
- 3-(3-Oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide;
- 20 3-(2-Oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide;
- 6-Fluoro-3-(3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide;
- 25 3-(4-Benzyl-3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide;
- 7-Chloro-3-(3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide;
- 7-Fluoro-3-(3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide;
- 30 8-Fluoro-3-(3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide;

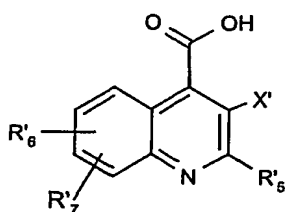
- 3-(3-Oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-phenyl-propyl)-amide;
- 3-(3-Oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-2-thiophen-2-yl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide;
- 5 3-(3-Oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-2-methyl-1-phenyl-propyl)-amide;
- 2-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-3-(3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide;
- 3-(3-Oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-2-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide;
- 10 2-(2-Fluoro-phenyl)-3-(3-oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide;
- 3-(3-Oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-2-phenyl-6--trifluoromethyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide; and
- 15 3-(3-Oxo-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-2-phenyl-7-trifluoromethyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid ((S)-1-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-amide.

2. A compound of formula (I), as claimed in claim 1, wherein R_1 is H.
- 20 3. A compound of formula (I), as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2, wherein R_2 is aryl or cycloalkyl.
4. A compound according to claim 3, wherein R_2 is phenyl or cyclohexyl.
- 25 5. A compound according to any preceding claim wherein R_3 is alkyl.
6. A compound according to claim 5 wherein R_3 is methyl.
7. A compound according to any preceding claim wherein R_4 is H, $-(CH_2)_2OH$, $-(CH_2)_3OH$, $-(CH_2)_2(OH)CH_2(OH)$, or $-(CH_2)_2O(CH_2)_2OH$.
- 30

8. A compound according to any preceding claim wherein R_5 is aryl or an aromatic heterocyclic group.
9. A compound according to claim 8 wherein R_5 is phenyl, 2-thienyl or 3-thienyl.
- 5 10. A compound according to any preceding claim wherein R_6 is H or fluoro.
11. A compound according to any preceding claim wherein R_7 is H or fluoro.
- 10 12. A compound of formula (I), of formula (IA), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof:

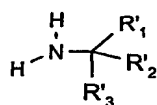


- 15 wherein, R_1 is H;
 R_2 is aryl or cycloalkyl;
 R_3 is alkyl;
 R_4 is H, $-(CH_2)_2OH$, $-(CH_2)_3OH$, $-(CH_2)_2(OH)CH_2(OH)$, or $-(CH_2)_2O(CH_2)_2OH$;
 R_5 is aryl or an aromatic heterocyclic group;
- 20 R_6 is H or halo; and
 R_7 is H or halo.
13. A process for the preparation of a compound of formula (I) according to any of claims 1-12, or a salt thereof and/or a solvate thereof, which process comprises reacting a
 25 compound of formula (II) or an active derivative thereof:



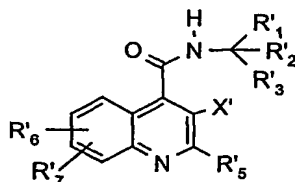
(II)

- wherein R'₆, R'₇, R'₅ and X' are R₆, R₇, R₅ and X respectively as hereinbefore
 5 defined in relation to formula (I) or (Ia), or a group convertible to R₆, R₇, R₅ and X respectively; with a compound of formula (III):



(III)

- 10 wherein R'₁, R'₂, and R'₃ are R₁, R₂, and R₃ as defined for formula (I) or a group or atom convertible to R₁, R₂, and R₃ respectively; to form a compound of formula (Ic):



(Ic)

- wherein R'₁, R'₂, R'₃, X', R'₅, R'₆ and R'₇ are as defined above, and thereafter carrying
 15 out one or more of the following optional steps:
- (i) converting any one of R'₁, R'₂, R'₃, X', R'₅, R'₆ and R'₇ to R₁, R₂, R₃, X, R₅, R₆ and R₇ respectively as required, to obtain a compound of formula (I);
 - (ii) converting a compound of formula (I) into another compound of formula (I); and
 - (iii) preparing a salt of the compound of formula (I) and/or a solvate thereof.

20

14. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of formula (I) according to any of claims 1-12, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
- 5 15. A compound of formula (I) according to any of claims 1-12, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, for use as an active therapeutic substance.
16. A compound of formula (I) according to any of claims 1-12, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, for the treatment or prophylaxis of the Primary and
10 Secondary Conditions of the invention.
17. Use of a compound of formula (I) according to any of claims 1-12, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of the Primary and Secondary Conditions of the
15 invention.
18. A method for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of the Primary and Secondary Conditions of the invention in mammals, particularly humans, which comprises administering to the mammal in need of such treatment and/or prophylaxis an
20 effective, non-toxic pharmaceutically acceptable amount of a compound of formula (I) according to any of claims 1-12 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.
- 25
- 30

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/EP 02/04070

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 C07D401/06 C07D409/14 C07D215/16 C07D215/52 A61K31/47
A61K31/4709 A61P11/00 A61P25/00 //(C07D401/06, 241:00,
215:00), (C07D409/14, 333:00, 241:00, 215:00)

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C07D A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the International search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, CHEM ABS Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 00 31037 A (NADLER GUY MARGUERITE MARIE G ; MORVAN MARCEL (FR); SMITHKLINE BEEC) 2 June 2000 (2000-06-02) cited in the application claims 1,13; table I ---	1,12,14
X	WO 00 31038 A (NADLER GUY MARGUERITE MARIE GE ; SMITHKLINE BEECHAM LAB (FR); GIARD) 2 June 2000 (2000-06-02) cited in the application compounds of formula (XII) claim 1; table I ---	1,12,14
X	WO 98 52942 A (RAVEGLIA LUCA FRANCESCO ; GRAZIANI DAVIDE (IT); GRUGNI MARIO (IT);) 26 November 1998 (1998-11-26) cited in the application claim 1; examples 26,28,37,43; table III ---	1,12,14
-/-		



Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the International filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the International filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *T* later document published after the International filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- *G* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the International search

10 September 2002

Date of mailing of the International search report

25/09/2002

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Authorized officer

Goss, I

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PC1/EP 02/04070

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 97 19926 A (SMITHKLINE BEECHAM SPA ;GIARDINA GIUSEPPE ARNALDO MARI (IT); GRUGN) 5 June 1997 (1997-06-05) table 2, example 30 claims 1,5; table 4 ----	1,12,14
A	SWAIN C J: "PATENT UPDATE CENTRAL & PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEMS NEUROKININ RECEPTOR ANTAGONISTS" EXPERT OPINION ON THERAPEUTIC PATENTS, ASHLEY PUBLICATIONS, GB, vol. 6, no. 4, 1996, pages 367-378, XP000956432 ISSN: 1354-3776 2-arylquinolines 66 on page 376 the whole document ----	1
A	GIARDINA G A M ET AL: "2-PHENYL-4-QUINOLINECARBOXYAMIDES: A NOVEL CLASS OF POTENT AND SELECTIVE NON-PEPTIDE COMPETITIVE ANTAGONISTS FOR THE HUMAN NEUROKININ-3 RECEPTOR" JOURNAL OF MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY, AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY. WASHINGTON, US, vol. 39, no. 12, 7 June 1996 (1996-06-07), pages 2281-2284, XP000197077 ISSN: 0022-2623 the whole document -----	1

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

Continuation of Box I.2

Compounds of general formula I as well as IA show always -CH₂- bridge between the quinoline and the piperazine rings. The same is not reflected in the examples many of which showing the piperazine group directly attached at position 3 of the quinoline. This inconsistency will be pointed out during examination.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

In. tional application No.
PCT/EP 02/04070

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
Although claim 18 is directed to a method of treatment of the human/animal body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the compound/composition.
2. ☒ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
see FURTHER INFORMATION sheet PCT/ISA/210
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this International application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No
PCT/EP 02/04070

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